AUTOMATION—Facts and Fiction

—See Page 3

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 20 (16 Pages) — MAY 15, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

Big 4 Meet Stirs Hopes of World

By JOSEPH CLARK

NOW THAT the Eisenhower Administration has agreed to a top level Big Four meeting it's going to be awfully hard to argue that our government wanted it all along but those Russians were against it. A cable from Paris to the N. Y. Times (May 10) notes how "slowly and reluctantly" the U.S. was moving toward a conference with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably frank was the admission in a United Press story of May 11, which stated:

"President Eisenhower's decision to meet his fellow leaders of the Big Four powers has come only after months of mounting pressure on the United States Government from all over the world.

"The pressure has come directly from leaders of allied governments. It has stemmed, however, from the fear of ordinary people all over the world of what might happen to them if the United States and Soviet Russia clashed in an atomic war.

"It increased after the crew of a Japanese fishing boat were affected by radioactive ash which fell on them as a result of the United States H-bomb test at Bikini—800 miles away—on March 1, 1954."

★

APPROVINGLY, the UP dispatch adds that "The United States resisted the pressure firmly."

In fact Eisenhower changed his stand on a meeting of the Big Four heads of state between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday night, necessitating a change between the two "late city editions" of Tuesday's N. Y. Times.

The first of the late city editions carried a column by James Reston, chief of its Washington Bureau entitled "An analysis of the reasons for U. S. Reluctance on a top-level meeting." And the column started off by saying:

"The Administration is not committing itself for the time being to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the other Big Four heads of government."

But the next edition of the Times yanked that story and led off with a Reston page-one story announcing that Eisenhower had authorized a meeting of the four heads of state.

★

IN THIS LATER story Reston said that as late as 7 p.m. Eisenhower was reported still favoring a foreign ministers meeting rather than a heads of state conference, but that at 10 p.m. he gave Dulles the authorization. Reston then shows some of the pressures which forced Eisenhower's hand.

"Washington has been under considerable pressure," Reston wrote, "from the British Government, now facing the election, to agree at once to a meeting of heads of government."

It turns out that the Conservatives need Washington's help. The main charge of the Laborites—during the election campaign, that is—is that the Conservatives just trail behind the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. State Department opposes a top level Big Four meeting. The people of Britain unanimously demand such a meeting and the Conservatives needed the Eisenhower agreement to

(Continued on Page 4)

No Doubts on Our Stand

FOLLOWING announcement of the projected four-power "top-level" conference, we grabbed the newspapers in town, curious to see how they reacted. As expected, most reactions ranged from "cautious" to downright hostile.

There was no need for anyone to wonder how The Worker would react. Few papers in our country can boost of the consistent record of championship and struggle for just such a gathering to maintain peace.

Why the difference between our position and the other newspapers? Because we are a workingclass newspaper. The workingclass has nothing to gain from the efforts to dominate other economies and other peoples, which inspire the actions of Big Business ruling circles—except when they're forced to make concessions to the vast peace desires of humanity.

As our readers know, because we're that kind of paper, we keep going only by devoted financial support of our readers.

Our annual spring $100,000 fund campaign is half over in point of time. So far though, we've received slightly less than $30,000 or 30 percent. (See page 13 for results so far).

In the spirit of the developing opportunities for peace, for which we've fought so long, we urge our readers and reader groups to step up the fund campaign so we can continue going.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3 N.Y.

Assignment U.S.A.

To the Maidens from Hiroshima

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE plane in from the Far East brought the Maidens of Hiroshima. Then they were paraded heartlessly across the video screen and in the newspapers as though they were some kind of exotic theatrical troupe.

The ruinous scars that disfigured their lives were hidden in the photographs. What remained were the lovely round faces and almond eyes of the Japanese people. You could not see the hideous blemishes left by the bombs that were made in America.

None but the surgeons could see the contractions of muscle and skin caused by the burns, the legs, the arms, the fingers that have lost their mobility. The schoolgirl whose nose was burned away was in none of the photos, mercifully so, the photographers felt. Mercifully?

★

AMERICA should have seen those faces, for these are the faces of our children should the generals who cavort madly on Yucca Flats get their war.

Forgive us, Maidens of Hiroshima, forgive us if you can. America's mothers and fathers were not consulted that awful morning of Aug. 6, ten years ago, when you came to school, early that day, to help your teachers, as the news-accounts reveal, to get the chalk and erasers and to clean the blackboard. And then your world blew up.

Forgive us, our sisters, for we knew not what we did.

Oh, there were those who knew, knew the bomb was not necessary, knew that the war in Japan was virtually over; the war-lords here dropped it as the first act of our cold war against Russia. And the colored children of Asia were the sacrifices.

★

WE HOPE, profoundly, that Dr. William H. Hitzig and Dr. Arthur J. Barsky will mend the scars so that the young women will return to their community to resume a whole life again. For we learn from the press that they have "virtually shunned society in their common suffering." May the deft surgeons restore them to their fullness.

And may mankind never again suffer as these have suffered, as their kin have suffered. For these are but 25. What of the untold thousands in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were not brought here? Who will return life to the hundreds of thousands of families who died needlessly in the holocaust the madmen wrought?

The overwhelming majority of Americans rejoice that these victims of atomic barbarism have been brought to Mt. Sinai and respect the doctors who volunteered their services. For our Government did not lift a finger. We do not know all that transpired behind the scenes even before these were able to come.

★

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of the Saturday Review, who had much to do with their coming, told some staggering truths in his magazine. His account reveals a code and a practice that created the atombomb mentality.

How many of us know that the 25 lingered a year in Japan before funds were raised to transport the 25 here? That a trans-ocean air company would not give them passage until every dollar and penny were laid on the counter? How many of us know the difficulties encountered to raise the cash for the maidens' lodging, their out-of-hospital care, their pin-money to buy a magazine, or possibly even, a bottle of our counted Coca Cola?

How many of us know that the group bringing them went to foundation after foundation that have billions of dollars at their disposal and were turned down?

Who can hear, without a flush of shame, that among the reasons one of the foundations refused even this token mite of

(Continued on Page 11)

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

—See Page 2

Violence, Holdouts Signal Tough Labor Fights

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, observing the rising curve on the nation's strike chart and the stretchout of walkouts to many weeks and months, advises its business world readers that "1955 will be one of the toughest bargaining years since World War II ended."

The Wall Street Journal also noted that the showdown stage of 1955 bargaining, affecting directly more than 2,000,000 workers, is only weeks away.

The Journal's advice to its readers, mostly on the employer side of the bargaining table, is undoubtedly intended to stiffen the already stiff employer front. But the observation is true. It took 59 days of striking for 30,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers, in the longest and most bitterly-fought railroad walkout since the 1922 shopmen's strike, to force the company to arbitrate whether it should be required to deduct from pay envelopes half the cost of a welfare fund, just as all southern and northern railroads are doing.

NO EXTRA COST was involved for the company. L. & N. simply became "principled," concerned for the "individual rights" of its employes not to have the deduction.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. whose 50,000 workers in eight southern states came out March 14, on the same day the L. & N. strike began, have not even been able to move the company for arbitration. The company in that case, too, insists on a no-strike guarantee without giving guarantees for settlement of grievances.

The entire strike map bears out the same toughening up pattern. There was no basis for illusion fostered by employers and, unfortunately by certain union leaders, that some sort of Guaranteed Annual Wage is in the works. A month of negotiations with General Motors and Ford has borne that out. The union this week announced that, far from giving something, the companies want to take a way a great deal, and the locals have been directed to take a strike vote to be completed by May 23.

The killing of Charles Wright, an L&N striker with a bullet in the back of his head (in "self-defense" say the company men) points up the return of the old, open brutal strikebreaking, scab-running, union-busting days which many of us thought were gone forever. The days when you can depend on a token picket committee to shut a plant are gone.

★

BUT JUST as the employers—acting as though led from one center—are determined to turn the trend back to wage cutting and the open shop, so the workers, too, are becoming more militant than they have been for years. The workers are ahead of their leaders. This is even recognized in the strike survey of the Wall Street Journal. Federal Mediation Director Joseph F. Finnegan is quoted as saying:

"There is a feeling among union members that they missed the boat last year. . . . There is a general pent up restiveness. They've got to blow off some steam."

What he means, of course, is that the workers seeing the new profit records, and recalling that last year most of the union leaders advised settlements on nothing or next-to-nothing, are determined to make up for what they missed last year.

★

WITH FORD first in line (May 29) and GM next, (June 7) contract deadlines will come due in rapid succession in the weeks to follow until June 30, the deadline for the steel wage reopener. Affected also are maritime, farm equipment, glass, meat packing, copper and many other groups.

It now appears that much of the current wave of long strikes merge into the key negotiations in auto, steel, farm equipment, maritime and glass. From the viewpoint of the employers those strikes are designed to discourage substantial demands or resistance from the workers in those key industries that usually set the "pattern."

Significant and ominous is the parallel "ideological" campaign launched by the employers against labor. It is a line of McCarthyite economics voiced by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce in his keynote speech before its convention last week. He took the position that the labor leaders of America, despite their known vicious opposition to Communism, are really "Marxists" and advocate "socialism."

He arrives at the view by simply labeling almost the entire legislative program of the CIO and AFL

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Report Deflates Jobs Ballyhoo
• Union-Busting in New England

BALLYHOO about big employment pickup fell flat when latest government report revealed close to three million unemployed—2,962,00 to be exact—according to admittedly understated figures of Census Bureau. Report released May 6 indicated unemployment was heavier than official statement. Under classification "not in labor force" it placed 800,000 more adult Americans than a year earlier.

★

UNION - BUSTING was charged to holdout New England textile companies by striking CIO Textile Union. It pointed out that manufacturers in Fall River-New Bedford area, which originally demanded a 10c cut against which union struck, have been standing pat against the union while employers in other parts of New England have settled.

★

PARKE DAVIS & CO., leading drug makers and key producer of Salk anti-polio vaccine finally settled with CIO Chemical Union for 13-cents hourly raise. Company had at first walked out of negotiations, trying to charge union with holding up production of vaccine. Union exposed company's trick and pact was finally settled without strike.

★

GOODYEAR company signed agreement with CIO Rubber Workers providing increase in pension and liberalization of sickness and accident benefits. Wage increases were not included.

★

STRIKE of auto parts workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., forced workers out at Dana Corp., in Willys Motors plant in Toledo, O., to shut down. AFL Auto Union led workers out at Dana Corp., in Fort Wayne. If strike continues it could affect other auto plants.

★

UNION SHOP legalization in modified form was proposed in bill submitted to North Carolina state legislature. Bill would amend right-to-work law to require newly hired workers to join union if majority of workers in plant are already in union.

★

REPEAL of Alabama right-to-work law was urged by Gov. James E. Folsom in message to state legislature. He said law is aimed "to shatter the rights of working people."

★

SYLVANIA electric workers in Buffalo voted 543 - 11 to strike in dispute over pay rates on automated jobs. Another scheduled strike in Buffalo area —Ford assembly plant — was stayed at last minute when company agreed to make saftey check and submit new production plans to UAW-CIO Local 425.

★

MICA Insulator workers in Schenectady ended four-week strike with round of wage increase and other gains. Strikers, members of unaffiliated UE, had received support of other unions in area.

★

ARRESTS were meted out to members of ILGWU in Fayetteville, Tenn., for violation of injunction barring union members from coming within 1,000 feet of struck Serbin, Inc. plant.

GM, Ford Strike Votes Set as Companies Stall

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

CIO AUTO WORKERS UNION leaders headed by president Walter Reuther told shop delegates representing half a million workers in General Motors and Ford plants to complete a strike vote by May 25.

The vote will be conducted in 67 Ford plants and 128 General Motors plants in the United States. Negotiations with General Motors are going on in Canada and the UAW announced it has asked GM in Canada for the same basic annual wage package as it is demanding in the United States. No strike vote is being taken there yet.

The call for the strike vote was made as Reuther addressed national council meetings of Ford and GM workers here last week. He blistered both auto companies for their refusal to bargain on what the union was asking. The conference heard reports by Ford and GM-UAW leaders that the company negotiators were ridiculing the union's demands and presenting impossible proposals to the union, seeking to weaken its ability to protect its members on the job.

★

MEANWHILE, it is the "biggest year" in the auto industry, which is drooling over 750,000 a month production of 1955 models.

It is also the "biggest year" for stockpiling of 1955 cars. Some 750,000 new cars are tucked away in lots, warehouses, showrooms and wherever the employers can place them. Unionists here term this the company's "strike fund."

It's the "biggest year" for profits for the auto companies. GM made $308,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955, Chrysler cleaned up $34½ million and Ford's profits are reported higher than in the first quarter of 1954. It is estimated by Ford unionists that that company mopped up over $200,000,000 in 1954.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that the first quarter reports of auto and equipment plants was $346,915,000, up 69 per cent from the first quarter of 1954.

★

THE UAW recently disclosed that GM and Ford could pay for the guaranteed annual wage, as well as 40 hours call-in pay, 25 per cent increase in pensions, 11.6c an hour wage increase, improved fringe benefits.

The UAW asked GM and Ford to pay 8c an hour per employe with a maximum liability of 16c per hour per employe to finance GAW. With tax savings these amounts would come to only 4c and 8c an hour to be paid out by the companies. At the most GM is asked to pay out $70 million a year, Ford $26 million. Last year the death of excess profits tax alone meant a saving of $175 million for GM and $60 million for Ford, much more than they are asked to pay annually for GAW.

★

IN A LETTER to 15,000 Ford workers this last week, Bill McKie, "grand old man" of Ford Local 600, writes that the UAW can win its 1955 demands. He proposes that the union use labor unity for winning victory, by Reuther and AFL President George Meany calling an immediate joint session of the AFL and CIO boards to warn Ford and GM that if they don't settle then a national conference of all labor unions will be called to throw the weight of 15,000,000 union workers behind the auto workers.

Reuther told the GM and Ford delegates that one can no longer appeal to the morals of the corporations, it's going to take a strike vote to make them come around.

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

By AUGUSTA STRONG

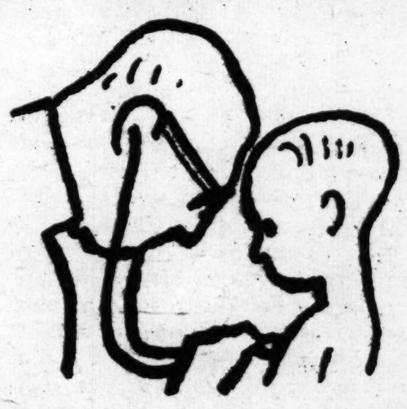
DR. LEONARD A. Scheele who shares part of the responsibility for the off—and—on uncertainties about polio inoculations, had very little new to aid the solution of the many problems when he appeared last week on a nationwide television program.

The U.S. Surgeon-General, interviewed by Ed Murrow on his "See It Now" hour, said the Public Health Service was belatedly starting a batch-by-batch inspection of the vaccine already produced and methods of preparing it. Until the five companies manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a team of government-chosen scientists, he said, he could not predict the date inoculations would start again.

Dr. Scheele stressed again the one point of agreement among those connected with the anti-polio program—that we have no reason to doubt either the effectiveness or the safety of the vaccine in preventing polio.

★

HOWEVER, Dr. Scheele had no proposals for coping with other major questions—such as production of the vaccine in sufficient quantities to reach the most susceptible children before the polio season; fair distribution and reduce profiteering.



When pressed for a comment on the possibility of Federal controls, Dr. Scheele repeated the position of his superior, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of President Eisenhower.

"Every manufacturer," he declared, "has pledged to observe age distribtution." He disregarded reports that scandalized the nation of shots being given to adults and of the appearance of the vaccine on the commercial market, when supplies were unavailable for school children.

"These things (referring to distribution) don't worry me," he shrugged. He felt certain that there would be sufficient control assured if parents and doctors were asked to restrict the serum at this time to the five and nine age groups.

MEANWHILE other developments were:

• A more frequently heard demand for the ouster of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby from the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York blamed Mrs. Hobby for many of the confusions that had developed, and prepared to question both her and Dr. Scheele in Congressional hearings soon.

• The Cutter laboratory, whose vaccine was used in instances where 44 children have since contracted polio, was excluded from the inspection tour of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their vaccine is currently banned from the market, but is still being produced pending further studies.

All states suspended their inoculation programs until release of findings of the U.S. Public Health Service.

• The head of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis declared that only the Federal Government could effectively control the allocation of the Salk vaccine.

• President Eisenhower told his news conference that no child would be deprived of the Salk vaccine because of inability to pay, but revealed no program to cover such cases.

• Bills for the Federal control of the vaccine distribution and cost were introduced before both House and Senate.

• It was estimated that the cost to the government of enough shots to immunize all children in the nation up to the age of 20 would be about $144 million.

Financial estimates of the profit to manufacturers from the Salk vaccine came to twenty million dollars, according to reports of Sutro & Co., a West Coast brokerage firm. This represents a 33 percent profit on all vaccine produced.

Decidedly at variance with his own head of the United States Public Health Service, President Eisenhower told newsmen last week that the government had released the Salk vaccine for distribution too quickly, under public pressure. Trouble may have arisen, he said, from manufacturers' efforts to speed-up production, though he stated his belief in its eventual effectiveness. Scientists probably tried, he indicated, to take a short cut.

DELAWARE NOTES

Mass Pressure Can Win People's Program in Del.

WILMINGTON.

AS THE current session of the State Legislature entered its final phase, it became increasingly obvious that none of the vital issues affecting the people would receive positive action unless the people's coalition, headed by labor, the Negro people, and other progressive and liberal forces mounted a powerful mass campaign for the enactment of their legislative program. It was the votes of this people's coalition that gave the Democrats a better than two to one majority in both houses of the legislature.

Although bills embodying many sections of a people's legislative program have been introduced in the legislature, chiefly by Democratic legislators from the Wilmington area, all of these bills have so far been bottled up in committee, and it is clear that to date not nearly enough pressure has been brought to bear on the Democratic leadership to assure their passage. The Republicans, of course, are sworn foes of all this legislation, despite some campaign promises to the contrary.

★

THE PEOPLE'S legislative program on which there has been no positive action to date includes first and foremost the state FEPC bill introduced by Representative Livingston; legislation to increase and lengthen unemployment compensation benefits; a state minimum wage law of $1.25 per hour; increased appropriations for public assistance and other social welfare programs; legislation calling for nomination of candidates through the direct primaries instead of the state conventions of the two parties; and for the election of the school boards instead of their appointment by the courts as at present.

★

THE imperative need for FEPC legislation is seen by the fact that while General Motors and Chrysler and other large plants have recently been hiring large numbers of workers, only a token handful have been Negro workers. At GM it is reported that of 400 workers hired recently, less than 10 have been Negroes and the same situation prevails in the other large plants in the area.

The fight for the passage of the state FEPC bill was spurred forward recently at a conference on this vital legislation sponsored by the Legislative Forum of Delaware. The conference was held April 29, and was addressed by Howard Litt, associate director, New Jersey Division Against Discrimination.

★

THERE WAS considerable disappointment and anger in the Negro community and among liberal and progressive circles in the state over the shameful capitulation to the racists in both major political parties by J. Donald Craven, Democratic Attorney General. In his appearance before the U. S. Supreme Court on April 13 concerning the implementation of the court's decision on desegregation in education, Craven took essentially the same stand as the Eisenhower Administration and a number of the Attorney Generals of the Southern states in urging that the Supreme Court not establish a definite deadline for the ending of segregation in education.

EDWARD BROWN (left), his attorney, David Levenson, Brown who was convicted Georgia-style for murder, escaped three times from a chain gang. Whether he will be sent back to Georgia and to almost certain death depends on Governor George Leader. Leader has been called upon by a number of prominent public figures, including Matthew McCloskey, national finance chairman of the Democratic Party, to cancel an order of extradition issued by former Republican Governor John Fine.

Teachers Union to Honor Benjamin Anton at Conference

PHILADELPHIA. — The memory of Benjamin Anton, one of the Philadelphia teachers who was fired for invoking the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the House Un-American Committee regarding his beliefs and for information about the beliefs of others teachers, will be honored by the Teachers Union of this city at its 10th Annual Luncheon-Conference, to be held this Saturday night, May 14, at the Sylvania Hotel. He died recently after a prolonged illness.

Anton was author of "We Live In a Great Big City," a children's book of verse; and "Let My People Go," a New Times pamphlet eloquently voicing in poetry the pleas of the oppressed of many lands.

Guest speakers for the affair include Dorothy Parker, author; Rev. Wm. Howard Melish, minister of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; and Dr. Barrows Dunham, philosopher, who wrote "Man Against Myth" and "Giant In Chains."

The conference, which deals with the question "Whose Schools," will start with a panel discussion at 10 a.m. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 noon.

KEYS TO LABOR

(Continued from Page 16)

With the $1,000 exemption provided by his plan, these families would on the one percent tax basis pay only 10 percent of the $500,000,000 of new revenue that must be obtained. Ninety percent would come from the higher percentage taxes (up to 6 percent) on professional, business and investment incomes.

THE BIG INCREASE in his budget for the two-year period—from July 1, this year, through June 30, 1957—over that of his Republican predecessor—Governor Fine—for the previous two years was due, Leader explained, to the more extensive and better services by the State that are demanded by the people. Thse are especially in the fields of public health care, housing, schools, and provision for reviving industrial activities within the state.

Included also is a $75,000,000 shortage inherited from previous Republican administrations and provision during the present biennium of an equivalent amount to meet financial commitments then made. He is determined, he said, not to leave the State in the kind of involved financial mess it was when he took over last January.

THE CONVENTION unanimously referred to the 17-member Executive Council the responsibility of deciding what should be the State AFL attitude on the budget-tax program.

It is reported that representatives of the main divisions of the labor movement in the state—AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mineworkers—had insisted upon a higher exemption. This included an additional exemption of $100 for each child.

However, they were informed that each $100 additional exemption would mean a loss of $40,000,000 in revenue—which would have to be made up from other sources.

THE PHILADELPHIA Forum of Social Science will wind up its series of lectures with an address next Friday at the New Century Club Hall, 124 South 12 St., by Dr. Howard Selsam. He will discuss "Marxism—A Philosophy for Democracy and Peace."

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will also speak.

Conference May 14

The Pennsylvania sedition law, police brutality in Philadelphia and the role of the informer with decisions on what should be done about them, will be discussed at a conference on Civil Rights this Saturday night, May 14 to be held in Barbers Building, 1402 West Oxford St., Philadelphia.

The conference is scheduled from 1 to 4 p.m. Refreshments will be served.

CRC ON APPEAL

(Continued from Page 16)

right terror against political opposition.

"DURING your campaign, you made a pledge that you would fight against all anti-labor legislation. Your election is testimony to the importance that the labor movement and the people of Pennsylvania attached to such a promise. Following your election, you asured the Labor League for Political Education that you would review all anti-labor legislation passed in this state during the previous Republica nadministrations.

"W ebelieve that the best interests of the people of this state and of the nation would be served if your administration reversed its present position on this matter fully and withdrew the petition for appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court initiated by your defeated predecessors.

"Failing that, we strongly urge your issuance of a statement in which you indicate that: 1. you would not bave initiated such an appeal from the decision of the State Supreme Court; and 2. your administration is opposed to the 'anti-sedition' type of state legislation.

A BLOW FOR FREE SPEECH

An Editorial

WHAT HAPPENED in a University of Pennsylvania classroom May 2 was simply this—that the right to hear and to discuss ideas freely—was partially restored to life.

The fact that it was the ideas of Communists which were being discussed, and with Communists, makes the event doubly significant. For it has been the completely false and distorted picture of what Communists believe and advocate that has served for nearly a decade as reaction's chief "justification" for its onslaught against our people's democratic liberties, our economic welfare, our deep-rooted desires for world peace.

★

EVERY MOVE to restore to Communists their right to speak—no matter how limited—is therefore, in fact, a blow to reaction's drive towards fascism, depression and war. It is not only a challenge to the Big Lie on which that drive fundamentally rests; it is also a restoration into the mainstream of our democratic life of that clarity and boldness of outlook which is the characteristic and necessary contribution of the Communists.

It must be acknowledged that not all of this may have been recognized by the 200 students in that political science classroom. But it is certain that what they took away from their classrooms was not the Philadelphia Inquirer's vicious fabrication of "Communists squirming unhappily when confronted by the truth," but rather what the editorial in their own college newspaper singled out as the key— their "right to hear the Communists, to listen to their theories. . . ."

★

THAT IS A RIGHT which more and more Americans are showing themselves to be willing — even eager — to exercise these days. Not even in the grimmest days of the McCarthyite thought-controlled hysteria did the American people accept the idea that everyone—Congressmen, Senators, the Attorney General or the President (or for that matter, newspaper editors!) had the right to determine for them with whom or about what they could or could not speak.

The fight-back to reestablish the right to speak together has only begun. But the very scope of the press' distortion of the discussion at the U of P is tribute to the importance of that event. They used every trick in the journalistic barrel to besmirch it, but the one thing they could not conceal was this: that Communists were being heard—and listened to—by non-Communists.

★

THE FACT WILL not be lost elsewhere. There are others besides these students who are willing—even eager—to do the same. A far friendlier reception than they may have imagined awaits those who should now propose to their own groups—trade unionists, community and church associations, and Negro People's organizations — that they, too, sit down with the Communists and talk together of what concerns them.

For the Communists, this will mean a resumption of that full exchange of ideas which has always lain at the heart of their political beliefs and practices, and for which they have fought valiantly—often at the expense of their personal liberties—during these last years of the repression of ideas. For all Americans it will means coming out once again from the darkness and gloom of McCarthyite terror into the broad sunlight of free inquiry and democratic action.

PENN STUDENTS LISTEN

(Continued from Page 16)

morning.

"Such a deliberate misinterpretation of the reasons for their presence would be an expression of the current national distrust of the discussion of unorthodox political views. . . .

"What all of this should mean, in our opinion, is this: that it is the function of a university whose very name implies a universality of outlook, to present, insofar as it is possible, such opposing views as will give all sides of the question no matter how repugnant some of them might be. . . .

"The right to hear the Communists, to listen to their theories if only to disagree violently with them, is a right which we feel should be held inviolate by a university."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, on the other hand, with the other papers trailing, squirmed uncomfortably. Seeking some meager editorial solace, it spoke of "two home-grown" Communist being "allowed to present their side." It sought to smother the real import of the discussion with a morass of falsehoods, misquotations, distortions and such characterizations of the Communist spokesman and his presentation as: "he flinched," "fake bravery," "an obvious lack of success," "squirming unhappily," "peddling a fraudulent line," etc., etc.

The Inquirer was subsequently forced to publish a retraction of one of its lies, to the effect that this writer was "an indicted member of the Communist Information Bureau." The sole object of these attacks was to "prove" that the Communists "lost" and the students "won."

The real winners in this case were the forces of democracy in our democratic city of Philadelphia, of which both the students at the University of Pennsylvania and the Communists are vital parts.

Penn Students Hear Communists Explain Their Party's Position

By ROBERT KLONSKY

PHILADELPHIA. — The oppressive wall of anti-Communist hysteria received another blow at the University of Pennsylvania May 2 when some 200 students participated in a discussion of the Communist Party program as part of their regular class work.

The students—members of Dr. D. Lincoln Harter's Political Science course in propaganda—had what the Philadelphia Inquirer saw fit to describe as an "unparalleled opportunity" to see, hear and question a couple of real, live, 'avowed' Communists." And they liked the idea!

★

IT ALL began in the most normal fashion with a telephoned request by Dr. Harter to the office of the Communist Party. "We would like a representative of your party to appear before our class on Propaganda to explain your program and answer questions."

Harry Williams, who served as research assistant to the defense legal staff in the recent Smith Act trial here and who is now working with the educational department of the party, was reached and asked if he would accept the speaking engagement. He did.

This writer went along with Williams to the class to listen and observe. Subsequently we were both drawn into answering a barrage of questions by the students at the conclusion of the session.

We found a healthy, sober desire to find answers to real questions: "How do you propose to maintain peace?" "Does the party advocate force and violence?" "How come only one party in the Soviet Union?"

We also found sharp expressions of hostility and confusion, reflecting the fact that these students had been living for a decade on an undiluted diet of anti-Communist, anti-Soviet hash. We were soberly impressed by the apparent ability displayed by many of these young men and women to resist the corrupting influence of the "black cloud of fear" which has hovered over our universities these past years and to still retain that democratic outlook which is being reborn today on our nation's campuses.

★

WILLIAMS opened the session by saying: "We, of the Communist Party, welcome this opportunity to speak with you. Our program states that 'Only the widest unity of the American people can avert the disaster of economic ruin, fascism and war. Only the most openminded and deep-going democratic debate can produce such unity.' We recognize in this invitation that the need for such debate and discussion is now being felt not only by us but by other sections of the American people."

He then proceeded to a 15-minute presentation, summarizing the program of the Communist Party —"The American way to jobs, peace, equal rights and democracy"—and quoting from it.

At the end of the session the students took more than 200 copies of the program, plus a substantial supply of other literature.

During this 15-minute presentation, Williams spelled out the meaning of the program's opening statement, that "Our country and its people rapidly are approaching a crisis." He also expanded upon the program's call for "a new course in domestic and foreign affairs."

In closing his presentation he dealt with the Communist Party's perspective for socialism in the United States, challenging certain misrepresentations by quoting from the final section of the program.

★

IT IS significant that the Daily Pennsylvanian, newspaper of the male under-graduates, in its front-page story the following day, began as follows:

"The Communist Party in the United States is not an agent of any foreign power; neither is it a conspiracy against the American people, two members of the Communist Party said yesterday."

The overriding significance of this class discussion, however, was to be found not in Williams' statements alone nor in Dr. Harter's "rebuttal," which, in addition to his anti-Communist line, included an expression of his firm belief, in the "right of Communists to be heard, just so long as they do not commit overt acts." Nor is it to be seen solely in the questions posed by the students. (One of these questions, because of its importance, is dealt with elsewhere in this issue).

Rather(its primary significance is to be found in the fact that the discussion, in its totality, was another reaffirmation of the right of Communists to be heard, and conversely, the right of Americans to hear.

This most important aspect of this incident was certainly not lost on the thinking of the student body at the university nor to the editors of Philadelphia's Big Business press. The Daily Pennsylvanian summed up the position of the students in an editorial as follows:

"Inevitably, there will be those who will accuse Dr. D. Lincoln Harter of disloyalty or subversion because two Communists were present in his classroom yesterday

(Continued on Page 15)

PENNA. EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1955

Carry Out FEP Pledge, Pgh. Daily Tells Old Parties

PITTSBURGH.—In an editorial commending the nearby borough of Braddock, an important steel center, for passing a Fair Employment Practices ordinance, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of May 5 called on the Republican and Democratic parties to carry out their pledges to establish a State FEPC.

In our last week's issue we warned that the subcommittee of the State Senate Committee on Education is scheduled to report back to that committee its recommendations on FEPC legislation May 24. We again urge every reader to write the chairman of the committee—Paul L. Wagner, State Senate, Harrisburg — and urge the FEPC bill—Senate Bill number 74—be reported out for passage.

The Post-Gazette editorial was as follows:

Congratulations to nearby Braddock for adopting a Fair Employment Practices law. Unanimously the borough council there has voted to make it illegal for any employer or union to draw the line on hiring a person because of race, creed, or color. A five-man commission will deal with complaints and otherwise enforce the law.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have had FEPC for some time. They have found it works, and works well. But FEPC should be statewide. The only reason it has been necessary for local communities to adopt such legislation is that the state has defaulted on its duty.

Both political parties have long pledged themselves to vote an FEPC law for Pennsylvania. It's time they made good on that pledge.

300 in Mansion Set Up Health, Welfare Program

PHILADELPHIA. — Cutting across racial and religious line, 300 new and old residents of the Strawberry Mansion community assembled last week and tackled problems of their children, their school and their community.

The meeting was held at the Strawberry Mansion Recreation Association center.

The group voted unanimously to set up a civic improvement organization for the purpose of expanding the health, recreational, housing, school and cultural facilities of the community.

★

AMONG those participating as speakers were Robert Brown, Superintendent of School District No. 4; Margaret W. Eraemson, principal of Walton School, and Marian Cottman, teacher of the McIntyre School.

Representing the community were James O. F. Hackshaw, director of the North Central Area of the Health and Welfare Council; Emanuel Weiner, director of the Strawberry Mansion Recreation Association; Elsie Jenkins, leader of the Walton Home and School Association, and Jacob Felsenstein, columnist for the North Penn News.

Questions and statements from the floor indicated major concern with new and more modern schools, more teachers and smaller classes, school lunch programs, elimination of school segregation, recreation program for after-school hours for children of working mothers. and traffic control

★

OBSERVERS at the meeting stated that it was the largest of its kind that had ever taken place in the community, and that the active participation of Negro members was an especially encouraging feature.

The spirit of the meeting was expressed in these closing words of the chairman: "We in Strawberry Mansion can satisfy our own needs (for health centers, schools, etc.) only if all of us, representing the different groups that make up the community, join together, stand up on our haunches and give expression to those needs."

★

COMMENTING on the meeting, the North Penn News columnist wrote: "Keep your unity, your determination and your dreams. You can end up with a good standard of living and the most cooperative community in Philadelphia."

The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Strawberry Mansion Division of the JCRA, Public schools of District No. 4, and the Home and School Association of School District No. 4.

Pennsylvania Edition of THE WORKER
Post Office Box 4517
West Park Station
Philadelphia 31, Penna.

CRC Asks Leader to Drop Sedition Appeal

PHILADELPHIA. — Governor Leader has been urged by the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress to withdraw his support from the appeal by former Republican State Attorney General Frank Truscott to the U. S. Supreme Court in the Steve Nelson case.

"Support of 'sedition' laws, whether tacit or implied, would be entirely out of keeping with your pre-election promises and with the general character of legislative action in this state since you took office," Jack Zucker, organization director of the Congress, told Leader in the letter.

★

THE communication called on the Governor to "disassociate" himself "from the efforts to make the State of Pennsylvania the keystone in establishing the highest judicial sanction for 'sedition' laws."

"Organized labor has often indicated that such laws in various states seriously endanger the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively. The validation by the U. S. Supreme Court of the Pennsylvania 'Anti-Sedition' Law, which was invalidated by the State Supreme Court, would have a most detrimental effect on labor's rights, both here in Pennsylvania and nationally.

"Commenting on the bills introduced last year by Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia and U. S. Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor observed that these bills, ostensibly designed to validate Pennsylvania's Sedition Law 'would create a situation that would make all state laws affecting labor, which are more stringent than federal laws, take precedence over federal legislation.'

"The 'States' Rights' principle, which is the basis for argument to validate the State 'Sedition' Laws, would also serve to negate the U. S. Supreme Court's decision ordering integration of Negroes into the nation's school systems. Finally, the examples of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Kentucky reveal the extent to which such laws can be used to visit the severest penalties upon any citizen in those states where defense of the Constitution is regarded as 'sedition.'

"In Kentucky, for example, Carl Braden faces a 15-year sentence for his opposition to segregated housing. In Texas those holding 'seditious thoughts' face a possible death penalty for their 'offense.'

"Of all existing undemocratic legislation, the so-called 'anti-sedition' laws offer the most dangerous opportunities to unleash out-

(Continued on Page 15)

Keystone Labor

Pa. Governor Tells AFL That He Will Veto Anti-Union Acts

By JAMES DOLSEN

GOVERNOR LEADER'S appearance as a main speaker at the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in Scranton last month was a recognition of the vital role played by organized labor in last fall's election. His appearance was also due to the anticipation by the Democratic Party leaders that the forthcoming merger of the AFL and CIO will greatly increase the active participation of the unions in political affairs.

"I serve notice here and now," declared Leader after a sharp attack on those supporting the so-called "right-to-work" laws, "that I shall veto any legislation restricting unions from their proper place in the community."

The Governor had received a tumultuous welcome from the 2,500 delegates, who with their friends packed the new Catholic Youth Center, where the convention was held, to capacity. This ovation was repeated at the close of his address despite his insistence throughout the speech on the "classified income tax," which is the keystone of his taxation program.

★

THE ONLY OTHER tax that could raise the half billion dollars required in new taxes would, Leader claimed, be a 3 and ¾ percent sales tax, to replace the present 1 percent sales tax which expires Sept. 1. He bitterly opposes sales and wage taxes and claims that his proposal would be much more equitable than either.

Leader gave the delegates this illustration of why from the worker's standpoint his "classified income tax" would be preferable. Three out of every four workingclass families in Pennsylvania (72 percent was his figure) have less than $4,000 a year income.

(Continued on Page 15)

AUTOMATION—Facts and Fiction

—See Page 3

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 20 (16 Pages) — 26 — MAY 15, 1955 Price 10 Cents

Big 4 Meet Stirs Hopes of World

By JOSEPH CLARK

NOW THAT the Eisenhower Administration has agreed to a top level Big Four meeting it's going to be awfully hard to argue that our government wanted it all along but those Russians were against it. A cable from Paris to the N. Y. Times (May 10) notes how "slowly and reluctantly" the U.S. was moving toward a conference with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably frank was the admission in a United Press story of May 11, which stated:

"President Eisenhower's decision to meet his fellow leaders of the Big Four powers has come only after months of mounting pressure on the United States Government from all over the world.

"The pressure has come directly from leaders of allied governments. It has stemmed, however, from the fear of ordinary people all over the world of what might happen to them if the United States and Soviet Russia clashed in an atomic war.

"It increased after the crew of a Japanese fishing boat were affected by radioactive ash which fell on them as a result of the United States H-bomb test at Bikini—800 miles away—on March 1, 1954."

★

APPROVINGLY, the UP dispatch adds that "The United States resisted the pressure firmly."

In fact Eisenhower changed his stand on a meeting of the Big Four heads of state between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday night, necessitating a change between the two "late city editions" of Tuesday's N. Y. Times.

The first of the late city editions carried a column by James Reston, chief of its Washington Bureau entitled "An analysis of the reasons for U. S. Reluctance on a top-level meeting." And the column started off by saying:

"The Administration is not committing itself for the time being to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the other Big Four heads of government."

But the next edition of the Times yanked that story and led off with a Reston page-one story announcing that Eisenhower had authorized a meeting of the four heads of state.

★

IN THIS LATER story Reston said that as late as 7 p.m. Eisenhower was reported still favoring a foreign ministers meeting rather than a heads of state conference, but that at 10 p.m. he gave Dulles the authorization. Reston then shows some of the pressures which forced Eisenhower's hand.

"Washington has been under considerable pressure," Reston wrote, "from the British Government, now facing the election, to agree at once to a meeting of heads of government."

It turns out that the Conservatives need Washington's help. The main charge of the Laborites—during the election campaign, that is—is that the Conservatives just trail behind the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. State Department opposes a top level Big Four meeting. The people of Britain unanimously demand such a meeting and the Conservatives needed the Eisenhower agreement to

(Continued on Page 4)

No Doubts on Our Stand

FOLLOWING announcement of the projected four-power "top-level" conference, we grabbed the newspapers in town, curious to see how they reacted. As expected, most reactions ranged from "cautious" to downright hostile.

There was no need for anyone to wonder how The Worker would react. Few papers in our country can boost of the consistent record of championship and struggle for just such a gathering to maintain peace.

Why the difference between our position and the other newspapers? Because we are a workingclass newspaper. The workingclass has nothing to gain from the efforts to dominate other economies and other peoples, which inspire the actions of Big Business ruling circles—except when they're forced to make concessions to the vast peace desires of humanity.

As our readers know, because we're that kind of paper, we keep going only by devoted financial support of our readers.

Our annual spring $100,000 fund campaign is half over in point of time. So far though, we've received slightly less than $30,000 or 30 percent. (See page 13 for results so far).

In the spirit of the developing opportunities for peace, for which we've fought so long, we urge our readers and reader groups to step up the fund campaign so we can continue going.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3 N.Y.

Assignment U.S.A.

To the Maidens from Hiroshima

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE plane in from the Far East brought the Maidens of Hiroshima. Then they were paraded heartlessly across the video screen and in the newspapers as though they were some kind of exotic theatrical troupe.

The ruinous scars that disfigured their lives were hidden in the photographs. What remained were the lovely round faces and almond eyes of the Japanese people. You could not see the hideous blemishes left by the bombs that were made in America.

None but the surgeons could see the contractions of muscle and skin caused by the burns, the legs, the arms, the fingers that have lost their mobility. The schoolgirl whose nose was burned away was in none of the photos, mercifully so, the photographers felt. Mercifully?

★

AMERICA should have seen those faces, for these are the faces of our children should the generals who cavort madly on Yucca Flats get their war.

Forgive us, Maidens of Hiroshima, forgive us if you can. America's mothers and fathers were not consulted that awful morning of Aug. 6, ten years ago, when you came to school, early that day, to help your teachers, as the news-accounts reveal, to get the chalk and erasers and to clean the blackboard. And then your world blew up.

Forgive us, our sisters, for we knew not what we did.

Oh, there were those who knew, knew the bomb was not necessary, knew that the war in Japan was virtually over; the war-lords here dropped it as the first act of our cold war against Russia. And the colored children of Asia were the sacrifices.

★

WE HOPE, profoundly, that Dr. William H. Hitzig and Dr. Arthur J. Barsky will mend the scars so that the young women will return to their community to resume a whole life again. For we learn from the press that they have "virtually shunned society in their common suffering." May the deft surgeons restore them to their fullness.

And may mankind never again suffer as these have suffered, as their kin have suffered. For these are but 25. What of the untold thousands in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were not brought here? Who will return life to the hundreds of thousands of families who died needlessly in the holocaust the madmen wrought?

The overwhelming majority of Americans rejoice that these victims of atomic barbarism have been brought to Mt. Sinai and respect the doctors who volunteered their services. For our Government did not lift a finger. We do not know all that transpired behind the scenes even before these were able to come.

★

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of the Saturday Review, who had much to do with their coming, told some staggering truths in his magazine. His account reveals a code and a practice that created the atombomb mentality.

How many of us know that the 25 lingered a year in Japan before funds were raised to transport the 25 here? That a trans-ocean air company would not give them passage until every dollar and penny were laid on the counter? How many of us know the difficulties encountered to raise the cash for the maidens' lodging, their out-of-hospital care, their pin-money to buy a magazine, or possibly even, a bottle of our counted Coca Cola?

How many of us know that the group bringing them went to foundation after foundation that have billions of dollars at their disposal and were turned down?

Who can hear, without a flush of shame, that among the reasons one of the foundations refused even this token mite of

(Continued on Page 11)

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

—See Page 2

Violence, Holdouts Signal Tough Labor Fights

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, observing the rising curve on the nation's strike chart and the stretchout of walkouts to many weeks and months, advises its business world readers that "1955 will be one of the toughest bargaining years since World War II ended."

The Wall Street Journal also noted that the showdown stage of 1955 bargaining, affecting directly more than 2,000,000 workers, is only weeks away.

The Journal's advice to its readers, mostly on the employer side of the bargaining table, is undoubtedly intended to stiffen the already stiff employer front. But the observation is true. It took 59 days of striking for 30,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers, in the longest and most bitterly-fought railroad walkout since the 1922 shopmen's strike, to force the company to arbitrate whether it should be required to deduct from pay envelopes half the cost of a welfare fund, just as all southern and northern railroads are doing.

NO EXTRA COST was involved for the company. L. & N. simply became "principled," concerned for the "individual rights" of its employes not to have the deduction.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. whose 50,000 workers in eight southern states came out March 14, on the same day the L. & N. strike began, have not even been able to move the company for arbitration. The company in that case, too, insists on a no-strike guarantee without giving guarantees for settlement of grievances.

The entire strike map bears out the same toughening up pattern. There was no basis for illusion fostered by employers and, unfortunately by certain union leaders, that some sort of Guaranteed Annual Wage is in the works. A month of negotiations with General Motors and Ford has borne that out. The union this week announced that, far from giving something, the companies want to take a way a great deal, and the locals have been directed to take a strike vote to be completed by May 23.

The killing of Charles Wright, an L&N striker with a bullet in the back of his head (in "self-defense" say the company men) points up the return of the old, open brutal strikebreaking, scab-running, union-busting days which many of us thought were gone forever. The days when you can depend on a token picket committee to shut a plant are gone.

★

BUT JUST as the employers—acting as though led from one center—are determined to turn the trend back to wage cutting and the open shop, so the workers, too, are becoming more militant than they have been for years. The workers are ahead of their leaders. This is even recognized in the strike survey of the Wall Street Journal. Federal Mediation Director Joseph F. Finnegan is quoted as saying:

"There is a feeling among union members that they missed the boat last year. . . . There is a general pent up restiveness. They've got to blow off some steam."

What he means, of course, is that the workers seeing the new profit records, and recalling that last year most of the union leaders advised settlements on nothing or next-to-nothing, are determined to make up for what they missed last year.

★

WITH FORD first in line (May 29) and GM next, (June 7) contract deadlines will come due in rapid succession in the weeks to follow until June 30, the deadline for the steel wage reopener. Affected also are maritime, farm equipment, glass, meat packing, copper and many other groups.

It now appears that much of the current wave of long strikes merge into the key negotiations in auto, steel, farm equipment, maritime and glass. From the viewpoint of the employers those strikes are designed to discourage substantial demands or resistance from the workers in those key industries that usually set the "pattern."

Significant and ominous is the parallel "ideological" campaign launched by the employers against labor. It is a line of McCarthyite economics voiced by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce in his keynote speech before its convention last week. He took the position that the labor leaders of America, despite their known vicious opposition to Communism, are really "Marxists" and advocate "socialism."

He arrives at the view by simply labeling almost the entire legislative program of the CIO and AFL

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Report Deflates Jobs Ballyhoo
• Union-Busting in New England

BALLYHOO about big employment pickup fell flat when latest government report revealed close to three million unemployed—2,962,00 to be exact—according to admittedly understated figures of Census Bureau. Report released May 6 indicated unemployment was heavier than official statement. Under classification "not in labor force" it placed 800,000 more adult Americans than a year earlier.

★

UNION - BUSTING was charged to holdout New England textile companies by striking CIO Textile Union. It pointed out that manufacturers in Fall River-New Bedford area, which originally demanded a 10c cut against which union struck, have been standing pat against the union while employers in other parts of New England have settled.

★

PARKE DAVIS & CO., leading drug makers and key producer of Salk anti-polio vaccine finally settled with CIO Chemical Union for 13-cents hourly raise. Company had at first walked out of negotiations, trying to charge union with holding up production of vaccine. Union exposed company's trick and pact was finally settled without strike.

★

GOODYEAR company signed agreement with CIO Rubber Workers providing increase in pension and liberalization of sickness and accident benefits. Wage increases were not included.

★

STRIKE of auto parts workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., forced workers out at Dana Corp., in Willys Motors plant in Toledo, O., to shut down. AFL Auto Union led workers out at Dana Corp., in Fort Wayne. If strike continues it could affect other auto plants.

★

UNION SHOP legalization in modified form was proposed in bill submitted to North Carolina state legislature. Bill would amend right-to-work law to require newly hired workers to join union if majority of workers in plant are already in union.

★

REPEAL of Alabama right-to-work law was urged by Gov. James E. Folsom in message to state legislature. He said law is aimed "to shatter the rights of working people."

★

SYLVANIA electric workers in Buffalo voted 543 - 11 to strike in dispute over pay rates on automated jobs. Another scheduled strike in Buffalo area —Ford assembly plant — was stayed at last minute when company agreed to make saftey check and submit new production plans to UAW-CIO Local 425.

★

MICA Insulator workers in Schenectady ended four-week strike with round of wage increase and other gains. Strikers, members of unaffiliated UE, had received support of other unions in area.

★

ARRESTS were meted out to members of ILGWU in Fayetteville, Tenn., for violation of injunction barring union members from coming within 1,000 feet of struck Serbin, Inc. plant.

AFL Trades Council to Probe Coliseum Crash

By HERBERT SIGNER

THE SUDDEN COLLAPSE on Monday afternoon of the main convention floor of the half-built N.Y. Coliseum, resulting in the mangled death of one cement worker and injuries to 51 additional men, was one of the worst disasters in the city's construction history.

The body of Joseph Lombardi, 55, was finally located Wednesday morning and chiseled from the hardened concerte in which he had been entombed, for some 40 hours.

A combination of good luck, quick thinking and courage on the part of the construction workers kept the casualty list to a minimum. War veterans on the spot were agreed that the Coliseum disaster site looked like a bombed-out mountain of rubble of wartime memories.

★

ABOUT 1,000 AFL building trades workers are employed on the Coliseum project, some 150 of them working in the immediate area of the collpose. Despite the suddenness of the cave-ins, there was no panic among the workers. Workers nearby immediately rushed into the wreckage to rescue their buddies.

A police inspector watching risky rescue operations by the building trades workers, said, "If I saw any of my men doing that kind of work I'd put him in for a commendation right away."

The AFL Building and Construtions Trades Council launched its own investigation to fix responsibility for the accident. Five official city and state agencies started probes.

Workers on the job were widely reported to have sounded off bitterly all week about speedup and safety negligence on the project.

One worker was heard shouting right after the collapse: "I told them that would happen—I knew it would happen."

Another worker, standing in a group of shocked survivors, said: "That's what you get for doing fast work."

A meeting on safety questions was said to have been scheduled on the job for the same morning of the collapse.

Workers called in by the investigating committee of the AFL Building Trades Council were reportedly agreed that, whatever the exact reason for the collapse, issues of speedup and safety were very much in the picture.

Mayor Robert Wagner's first reaction to a question about the work being pushed too fast was that the construction firms doing the job are of the "highest type." The Coliseum, a $35,000,000 city project intended to be the largest convention and exposition hall in the country, is being constructed by Walsh, Fuller & Slattery, three of the biggest builders in the city.

The five government agencies conducting official probes are the N.Y. City Dept. of Housing and Building, Fire and Police Dept., N.Y. County District Attorney's office, and the State Department of Labor.

It is expected that a resolution will be introduced into the City Council Tuesday calling for a full-scale investigation by the Council itself. Some councilmen are reported to favor such action especially in view of the fact that the Coliseum project was for years a subject of controversial debate in the City Council before it was finally put through.

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

By AUGUSTA STRONG

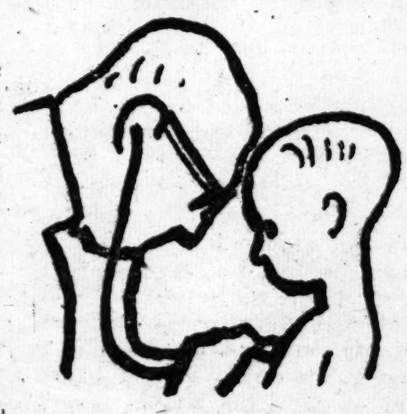
DR. LEONARD A. Scheele who shares part of the responsibility for the off—and—on uncertainties about polio inoculations, had very little new to aid the solution of the many problems when he appeared last week on a nationwide television program.

The U.S. Surgeon-General, interviewed by Ed Murrow on his "See It Now" hour, said the Public Health Service was belatedly starting a batch-by-batch inspection of the vaccine already produced and methods of preparing it. Until the five companies manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a team of government-chosen scientists, he said, he could not predict the date inoculations would start again.

Dr. Scheele stressed again the one point of agreement among those connected with the anti-polio program—that we have no reason to doubt either the effectiveness or the safety of the vaccine in preventing polio.

★

HOWEVER, Dr. Scheele had no proposals for coping with other major questions—such as production of the vaccine in sufficient



quantities to reach the most susceptible children before the polio season; fair distribution and reduce profiteering.

When pressed for a comment on the possibility of Federal controls, Dr. Scheele repeated the position of his superior, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of President Eisenhower.

"Every manufacturer," he declared, "has pledged to observe age distribtution." He disregarded reports that scandalized the nation of shots being given to adults and of the appearance of the vaccine on the commercial market, when supplies were unavailable for school children.

"These things (referring to distribution) don't worry me," he shrugged. He felt certain that there would be sufficient control assured if parents and doctors were asked to restrict the serum at this time to the five and nine age groups.

MEANWHILE other developments were:

• A more frequently heard demand for the ouster of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby from the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York blamed Mrs. Hobby for many of the confusions that had developed, and prepared to question both her and Dr. Scheele in Congressional hearings soon.

• The Cutter laboratory, whose vaccine was used in instances where 44 children have since contracted polio, was excluded from the inspection tour of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their vaccine is currently banned from the market, but is still being produced pending further studies.

All states suspended their inoculation programs until release of findings of the U.S. Public Health Service.

• The head of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis declared that only the Federal Government could effectively control the allocation of the Salk vaccine.

• President Eisenhower told his news conference that no child would be deprived of the Salk vaccine because of inability to pay, but revealed no program to cover such cases.

• Bills for the Federal control of the vaccine distribution and cost were introduced before both House and Senate.

• It was estimated that the cost to the government of enough shots to immunize all children in the nation up to the age of 20 would be about $144 million.

Financial estimates of the profit to manufacturers from the Salk vaccine came to twenty million dollars, according to reports of Sutro & Co., a West Coast brokerage firm. This represents a 33 percent profit on all vaccine produced.

Decidedly at variance with his own head of the United States Public Health Service, President Eisenhower told newsmen last week that the government had released the Salk vaccine for distribution too quickly, under public pressure. Trouble may have arisen, he said, from manufacturers' efforts to speed-up production, though he stated his belief in its eventual effectiveness. Scientists ordinarily tried, he indicated, to take a short cut.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, May 14

Junior Sports Session (2) 8:30 a.m.
On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
College Press Conference (7) 11:30. Adam Clayton Powell
Big Top Circus (2) Noon
Baseball: Yankees vs. Detroit (11) 1:55
Man of the Year (4) Matthew Brady-photographer
Racing (7) 4:15
Six O'Clock Report (2) 6
News. Sports (13) 7 & 7:15
Movie: Topper Takes Trip (11) 7:30. 1940 movie
Jackie Gleason (2) 8
Imogene Coca (4) 9
Jimmy Durante – George Jessel (4) 9:30
Movie: Brewster's Millions (11) 9:30
George Gobel (4) 10
Damon Runyon Theatre (2) 10:30
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
News, sports (2) 11
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 11

coming soon!

LABOR PRESS PICNIC

At Camp Midvale

Sunday, June 12—all day

A Family Outing . . .
For Mother, Dad, and Children . . .
Delicious Food, Fun, Sports, and all . . .

Tickets NOW AVAILABLE at—
All Local Freedom of the Press Clubs

FREE OFFER

Steve Nelson's **gripping new book, *"The 13th Juror,"* will be given FREE with every Daily Worker or combination subscription, at the regular price of $12 for the Daily Worker or $13 for the combination (Worker and D.W.). This applies to those who will be getting a subscription for the first time, as well as those who renew their sub NOW.**

Nelson's book, just published, **is one of seven that can be chosen to go along with a sub. The others include Harvey Matusow's *"False Witness"* Meridel LeSeuer's *"Crusaders"*; Walter Lowenfels *"Sonnets to Liberty"*; Howard Fast's *"Freedom Road"* and *"Last Frontier"* (two of his finest works); and Virginia Gardner's *"Rosenberg Story."***

Meridel LeSeuer's "Crusaders," **also just off the press, is a fine story of her parents, pioneer Socialists and farmer-labor organizers of the midwest. Written in her usual beautiful style, it gives a vast insight into the great political independence movements of the past half-century.**

Lowenfels's sonnets, published a few weeks ago, have been acclaimed as among the finest poetry turned out by a contemporary American. Lowenfels is a Philadelphia Smith Act defendant.

The others on the list are too well-known to need further description.

Use special blank —

FREE PREMIUM OFFER!
With Daily Worker Sub!

☐ Daily Worker — $12
☐ Combination (Worker and Daily Worker) — $13

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

☐ Daily Worker Renewal ☐ Daily Worker New Sub

Worker subscriber? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Check the book you want FREE, with your sub!
☐ Steve Nelson's "The 13th Juror"
☐ Harvey Matusow's "False Witness
☐ Walter Lowenfels' "Sonnets to Liberty"
☐ Meridel LeSueur's "Crusaders"
☐ Howard Fast's "Freedom Road"
☐ Howard Fast's "Last Frontier"
☐ Virginia Gardner's "Rosenberg Story"

TV

Sunday, May 15

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Camera Three (2) 11:30. First of series on Civil War
Youth Wants to Know (4) 12:30
Learn to Draw (11) 12:30
Baseball: Yankees - Kansas City (11) 1:55. Doubleheader
Movie: Jamaica Inn (7) 2:15. Charles Laughton
NBC Opera Theatre: Cian-Carlo Menotti's The Saint of Bleecker Street (4) 3:30
Now And Then—Dr. Frank Baxter (2) 4
Hallmark Hall of Fame (4) 5. Damon & Pythias
Adventure—Museum of Natural History (2) 5:30
Sunday Lucy Show (2) 6. Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz
Meet the Press (4) 6
You Are There (2) 6:30. Dewey's Victory at Manila
Foreign Press Report (13) 6:30
Lassie (2) 7
You Asked For It (7) 7
Private Secretary – Ann Sothern (2) 7:30
Mister Peepers (4) 7:30
Toast of the Town (2) 8
Colgate Comedy Hour (4) 8
Eisenhower's News Conference—repeat (7) 8:30
Play: Man With A Vengeance (2) 9
Spanish Show (13) 9:30
March of Medicine (4) 10
Movie: Story of GI Joe (5) 10
Sunday News Special (2) 11

RADIO

Saturday, May 14

News, WABC, WCBS Noon
Baseball: Yankees-Detroit WINS 1:55
Baseball: Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25
Baseball: Dodgers vs. Cincinnati WMGM 2:25
Racing—Metropolitan Handicap WABC 4:15
Hi Fi at Five WRCA 5
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Scoreboard, Joe Foss WCBS 6:55
Gunsmoke—western WCBS 8
Conversation WRCA 8
Boston Pops Concert WRCA 8:30
All Star Parade of Bands WRCA 9

RADIO

Sunday, May 15

As We See It—AFL series WABC Noon
Phila. Orchestra. Byron Janis—pianist
Anthology—poetry WRCA 1
Moussorgsky's Boris Goudonoff with Bulgarian basso Boris Christoff WOR 1:30
World Affairs Report WCBS 1:45
Baseball: Yankees-Kansas City—doubleheader, WINS 1:55
Baseball: Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25. In Chicago
Baseball: Dodgers - Cincinnati WMGM 2:25. In Cincinnati
NY Philharmonic. Shostakovich's Symphony No. 10 WCBS 2:30
Rin Tin Tin WOR 5
News WABC 6
Jack Benny Show WCBS 7
Biographies in Sound WRCA 7
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8
Minus One – Science Fiction WRCA 8
Sherlock Holmes—John Gielgud, Ralph Richardson WRCA 9
Elmer Davis, news WABC 10:15
Meet the Press WRCA 10:30

MOVIES

Marty, Suton

RESORTS

DELIGHTFUL family resort, private lake, swimming, boating, fishing, sports, music, counselor service. June $35, July $40—children $20-$25. Decoration Day week-end, 3 full days $20. Pine Lake Lodge, Kenoza Lake, N.Y. Call Manya Hamburger, Jeffersonville 212R. City: BE 2-4754.

Camp Midvale
Midvale, N.J., TErhune 5-2160
Cooperative, interracial camp
RESERVE FOR GALA DECORATION DAY WEEK-END
Entertainment by Leon Bibb and others
All Sports • Dancing • Good Food
New Family Rooms
Full week-end only $17

SCALES RELEASED ON BAIL

SCALES

WASHINGTON.

CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court on Thursday ordered the release of Junius Scales on $35,000 bail, thereby overruling trial judge Albert V. Bryan and Circuit Judge Armistead Dobie who had previously refused to grant bail. The Justice Department had demanded Scales continued imprisonment pending appeal of his conviction on April 22 under the membership section of the Smith Act.

His attorney David Rein immediately informed Mrs. A. M. Scales, the defendant's mother, who announced she was prepared to post the bond. Since the trial, the young Communist leader has been held in Forsyth county jail in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Hiroshima (Japanese). Opens Tuesday at Baronet
One Summer of Happiness (Swedish) Little Carnegie
Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild
Game of Love (French) Art
Chaplin Festival, 55th St.
Interrupted Melody; Music Hall
Camille, Gramercy, 8th St. Playhouse and Beekman. Starts Sun.
Wuthering Heights (revival) Plaza. Laurence Olivier
Bread Love & Dreams (Italian), Translux 72nd St. Sun.
Alexander Nevsky (Eisenstein) & Anna Cross (Chekhov) revivals Stanley
An Inspector Calls (British) Symphony

DRAMA

Phoenix '55, Phoenix Theatre
South Pacific, City Center
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St Theatre
Bus Stop, Music Box
Finian's Rainbow, Hudson Guild Community House, 436 W. 27 St. Fri-Sat. only
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Billy Budd, Rooftop Theatre
Patience by Gilbert & Sullivan, St. John's Theatre, 224 Waverly Pl.
Petrified Forest, Equity Library Theatre, 331 E. 70. Sat-Sun.
Shakespeare Repertory, Jan Hus Auditorium
The Sorcerer & Trial by Jury—Gilbert & Sullivan, Xavier Theatre, 40 W. 16
Theatre of the Far East, Henry St. Playhouse—Sat. Dance dramas of Japan, China, etc.
Dance Festival, ANTA Theatre, 245 W. 52. Through May 21
Amato Opera Theatre, Fri-Sat-Sun. evenings. La Traviata. GR 7-2844 for reservations.

MUSIC

Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus in Yuri Suhl's Ballad of Asher Levy, Town Hall, Saturday night.

FOR CHILDREN

Bronx Children's Zoo, daily 10 a.m. to 4:30
Brooklyn Children's Museum, daily 10 to 5; Sundays 1-5
Gilbert Hall of Science, daily except Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays at Three, Henry St. Playhouse, Aesop's Fable of the Donkey—Sat. 3 p.m.

SPORTS

Yankees-Detroit, Sat. 1:55; Yankees - Kansas City Doubleheader, Sun. 1:55. Yankee Stadium

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO RENT

4 ROOMS furnished, without steam. Gas heater, frigidaire. Write Box 100, The Worker.

FOR SALE

WARM WEATHER SPEC.	LIST	NET
Port. Radio	$28.05	$17.95
12" Window Fan	44.50	19.95
Port. Ice Chest	17.98	12.95

Standard Brand Dist.
143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819
One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

(Painting)

INTERIOR, exterior work. Houses our specialty. Beauty and durability. Jack Rosen—GI 8-7601.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead UN 4-7707.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8600.

VET will move, pack, store, anytime (eves, Sundays) anyplace, local, country panel vans. Call Charlie, CH 3-3786.

WE'RE 2 BLOCKS OFF TIMES SQ.
Yugoslav-American Home
our excellent building open for
Bookings
for conferences, rehearsals, plays, movies, dances, banquets, meetings and wedding receptions
405 WEST 41st ST.
LO 4-8356

Swedish Danish Inspired CHAIR
With 2 reversible innerspring cushions. Wide choice of fabrics and wood finishes.
YOU SAVE $60
$39.95 Usually $99
Foam rubber cushions $56.95

PRICE INCLUDES DECORATOR FABRICS
Budget Terms Free Parking
169 E. 33d St., N. Y. 16
(Between Lex. & 3rd Avs.)
MU 5-7892 • MU 5-5199
Open eves. & Sat. to 6. Thurs. to 9

Artistic Modern inc. FURNITURE

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
near 3rd Ave. 13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N.Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 56, N.Y.
Tel: JErome 7-6042

NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1955

DRIVE THE UN-AMERICANS OUT!
DEFEAT THE WITCH HUNTERS!
DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS!

Fill the Court Room, Pack the Rally — Drive the Un-Americans Out of Jersey!

WALTER VOTED FOR HUGE 'GIVE AWAYS'

Congressman Walter, chairman of the infamous House Un-American Activities Committee is notorious for his McCarran-Walter racist immigration law. Not so well known is the fact that he could qualify nicely for Eisenhower's Cadillac Cabinet with his "give-away" votes in Congress. He has voted to give away billions of dollars of the nation's natural resources of the giant monopolies of the U. S.

In the 1953-54 session of Congress the humanity hating Congressman voted to take away from all the people of the country precious oil and gas reserves worth billions of dollars. The huge corporations are the chief beneficiaries of this vote. This was the famous offshore oil "giveaway."

REP. WALTER

About two months later, in July 1953, Walter voted to give away Niagara Falls power facilities to five private power companies. Walter sided with monopolistic interests and against the people.

And in July of 1954 Walter voted in favor of one of the biggest "giveaways" of all—the Atomic Energy Bill. This bill handed over to the private power companies our precious atomic energy. This was a direct attack on public power. But Walter voted for it.

The Un-American head was also marked voting wrong by the CIO for voting for flexible farm price supports.

That's the picture of the chairman of the House Un-American Committee—the man who will head up the sub committee investigating "subversive" activities in the Newark area. It's not a very pretty picture, is it? It's the portrait of a man who places the interests of the wealthy and the greedy above the interests of the people and the nation.

DEFENDS RACIST LAW WITH VILE SLANDERS

The head of the witchhunting committee has stooped to the vilest racist epithets and slander in defending the immigration act bearing his name. The law itself, which makes second class citizens of 14 million Americans of foreign birth, and discriminates against Catholics, Jews, southern and eastern Europeans, Asians and Negroes, is bad enough. But Walters despicable defense of the law is even worse.

He has referred to the Italian people as "Dagoes" and says his law has kept the 'scum of Italy" out of the U. S. French sailors have been called "slit throats" by this hate purveyor. And all those who have spoken out against the McCarran-Walter Act are called "professional Jews crying crocodile tears."

That's why everything possible must be done to drive Walter and his committee out of New Jersey. Protests should pour into Congressmen. The hearing room should be filled with a hostile audience every day he is here. The mass meeting called by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee for Wednesday evening at the Essex House in Newark should be packed to overflowing. Witnesses subpenaed by the Committee should expose the witchhunters from the witness stand, and fight them every step of the way. Everyone into the fight! Let the racists, the union-haters feel the hatred of the people! Drive the Un-Americans out of New Jersey!

Witchhunt Opens Monday in Newark, Rally Wednesday at the Essex House

NEWARK.—Jersey progressives and trade unionists were mobilizing here last for an all-out fight against the union-busting, anti-labor House Un-American Committee. The Committee opens its red-baiting New Jersey invasion on Monday morning, May 16, at 10 a.m. in the Federal Court House, Main Post Office building in Newark.

Thousands of leaflets have been distributed at shops and in the communities. Statements and ads to the press have been published, and plans to bring workers from the shops to the hearing room have been made. From all indications the courtroom should be packed at every session.

The mass meeting called by the New Jersey Association of the Emergency Civil Liberties Commitee received wide press publicity. It will be held on Wednesday evening, the third day of the witch-hunting circus at 7:45 p.m. at the Essex House, Broad Street, Newark. Speakers will include the Reverend Stephen Fritchman of Los Angeles, H. Wilson of Princeton University, Broadus Mitchell, Rutgers professor and others. The outlook is for an overflow meeting in protest against the McCarthy-like committee's attempt to set back the clock in New Jersey.

Over a score of union men, liberals, professionals and Communists have received subpenas so far. They include in addition to seven UE leaders, Emil Ascher and Esther Engle of Paterson, Mrs. Fanny Tushnet of Maplewood, Robert Galena, Gabriel Bloksberg, Frances Ormond, Seymour Fascher and David Rocklin—all of Newark. Emil Oxfeld, a Newark labor atorney, has also been subpenaed according to newspaper reports. Lewis Moroze, executive director of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, the organization that originally saved the Trenton Six from death in the electric chair, also got a subpoena.

Charles Nusser and Joseph Fischer, well-known Jersey Communist Party leaders, likewise were served with subpoenas. Nusser is the Peoples Rights candidate for the state assembly from Essex County.

It is expected that the Committee will call several "friendly" witnesses—people expelled from the Communist Party and progressive organizations as stoolpigeons and informers in the past few years. They will undoubtedly receive the scorn, contempt and hatred reserved for such characters from all decent Jerseyans.

The fight-back spirit among those being called by the committee and in the entire liberal and progressive movement in the state is at a fighting pitch. The un-Americans are in for a hot reception—one they'll never forget.

UE Shop Leaders Condemn Un-Americans' Union Busting

NEWARK. — The New Jersey hearings of the Un-American Committee were condemned last week as "a union-busting scheme pure and simple" by officers and shop stewards of UE locals in New Jersey and New York comprising District 4 of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union (Ind.).

The statement defending the UE leadership, and pointing out the reactionary anti-labor character of the Committee, said the Committee was coming to Newark "with a battery of well-trained stoolpigeons to destroy the reputation of honest trade union leaders. This has been their stock in trade for years."

Seven UE leaders have been subpoenaed by the witchhunters. They include James McLeish, president of District 4, James Lustig, Katherine Hoffman, William Santora, Ted Smorodin, Archer Cole and Al Burdick. The hearings will be held in Newark's main post office building. They will begin Monday, May 16, at 10 a.m.

The UE statement said: "We don't need this committee to pass judgment on our leadership. Day in and day out for 18 years, in the shop and in the union hall, they have worked side by side with us to establish a decent American standard of living. To the Un-American Committee we say investigate the runaway shops and growing unemployment; investigate the slums in our cities; investigate police brutality; hands off our union!"

One of the main purposes of the New Jersey hearings of this time, in line with the consistently reactionary anti-labor record of the Committee, is to disrupt the growing movement to unite all workers in the electrical industry into one powerful union. The Committee also hopes that it can create a red-baiting hysteria that will disrupt the unity of the workers in contract negotiations coming up soon with the giant monopolies Westinghouse and General Electric. Thousands of New Jersey workers are involved in these negotiations.

The UE has planned a wide campaign to bring to the shops and the community the facts of the anti-labor character of the Un-Americans, and the prejudiced nature and reactionary role of the Committee's chairman Francis E. Walter.

Ban A-Bomb Gets Response

Reports of Mothers' Day peace activities from a few areas in the state indicate that the campaign of the N. J. Council for Peace, Trade and Jobs to ban use of the A-bomb is meeting with response.

Mothers' Day action saw three people get 58 signatures in less than two hours time at the Irvinton Center Bus Terminal. In the Central Ward in the Negro community in Newark five collectors got 38 signatures in an hour. The response from Negro women was particularly good.

In Bloomfield 1,500 leaflets calling for outlawing the bomb were warmly received by Westinghouse workers. And in Elizabethport 800 leaflets given out at the public market got a good reception.

Mothers' Day peace activities also took place in Paterson, Camden and other areas in the state, but this paper went to press too early to get the results.

The Peace Council will continue its campaign up to June 22, date of the 10th anniversary meeting of the UN in San Francisco. A delegation will deliver all New Jersey signatures to the Secretary General of the UN at that time.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT PROTECTS THE INNOCENT

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; **nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself,** nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Use of the Fifth Amendment does **NOT** signify guilt. As a matter of fact the Fifth Amendment was put into the Constitution to protect the **INNOCENT.** The Un-Americans are here to slander, destroy, disrupt, create a reign of fear and terror. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights—including the Fifth Amendment—should be used to the utmost to stop them.

They Blasted the Witchhunters!

Philip Murray, CIO president said: "Labor unions and other liberal organizations have been harassed and their legitimate activities interfered with by this committee with the sole and known purpose of aiding the enemies of labor."

C. Willard Heckel, Dean of Newark Law School—"These acts are an insult to the civil liberties established in the Bill of Rights" said Mr. Heckel in vehemently attacking Congressional committees, such as the Un-American Committee, and the reactionary laws they have given rise to.

New World, Organ of the Chicago Diocese of the Catholic Church—Way back when Martin Dies was chairman it said "If it is really a commitee to investigate 'un-American activities' it really should begin with itself. . . ."

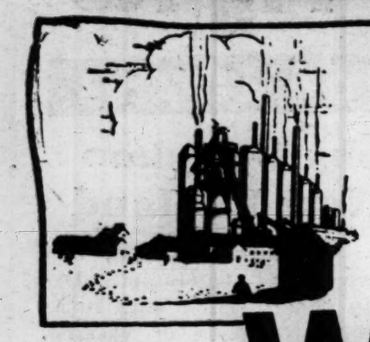
Broadus Mitchell, Economics Professor, Rutgers University said the Committee had "Not one creative achivement" to its credit, but had engaged in a "persistent undermining of constitutional safeguards and attempted reversal of traditional legal procedures."

KKK LIKES THE COMMITTEE

"The Committee's program so closely parallels the program of the Klan that there is no distinguishable difference between them. **—James Colescott, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.**

AUTOMATION—Facts and Fiction

—See Page 3



The Michigan edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 20 (16 Pages) — MAY 15, 1955 — Price 10 Cents

Big 4 Meet Stirs Hopes of World

By JOSEPH CLARK

NOW THAT the Eisenhower Administration has agreed to a top level Big Four meeting it's going to be awfully hard to argue that our government wanted it all along but those Russians were against it. A cable from Paris to the N. Y. Times (May 10) notes how "slowly and reluctantly" the U.S. was moving toward a conference with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably frank was the admission in a United Press story of May 11, which stated:

"President Eisenhower's decision to meet his fellow leaders of the Big Four powers has come only after months of mounting pressure on the United States Government from all over the world.

"The pressure has come directly from leaders of allied governments. It has stemmed, however, from the fear of ordinary people all over the world of what might happen to them if the United States and Soviet Russia clashed in an atomic war.

"It increased after the crew of a Japanese fishing boat were affected by radioactive ash which fell on them as a result of the United States H-bomb test at Bikini—800 miles away—on March 1, 1954."

★

APPROVINGLY, the UP dispatch adds that "The United States resisted the pressure firmly."

In fact Eisenhower changed his stand on a meeting of the Big Four heads of state between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday night, necessitating a change between the two "late city editions" of Tuesday's N. Y. Times.

The first of the late city editions carried a column by James Reston, chief of its Washington Bureau entitled "An analysis of the reasons for U. S. Reluctance on a top-level meeting." And the column started off by saying:

"The Administration is not committing itself for the time being to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the other Big Four heads of government."

But the next edition of the Times yanked that story and led off with a Reston page-one story announcing that Eisenhower had authorized a meeting of the four heads of state.

★

IN THIS LATER story Reston said that as late as 7 p.m. Eisenhower was reported still favoring a foreign ministers meeting rather than a heads of state conference, but that at 10 p.m. he gave Dulles the authorization. Reston then shows some of the pressures which forced Eisenhower's hand.

"Washington has been under considerable pressure," Reston wrote, "from the British Government, now facing the election, to agree at once to a meeting of heads of government."

It turns out that the Conservatives need Washington's help. The main charge of the Laborites—during the election campaign, that is—is that the Conservatives just trail behind the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. State Department opposes a top level Big Four meeting. The people of Britain unanimously demand such a meeting and the Conservatives needed the Eisenhower agreement to

(Continued on Page 4)

No Doubts on Our Stand

FOLLOWING announcement of the projected four-power "top-level" conference, we grabbed the newspapers in town, curious to see how they reacted. As expected, most reactions ranged from "cautious" to downright hostile.

There was no need for anyone to wonder how The Worker would react. Few papers in our country can boast of the consistent record of championship and struggle for just such a gathering to maintain peace.

Why the difference between our position and the other newspapers? Because we are a workingclass newspaper. The workingclass has nothing to gain from the efforts to dominate other economies and other peoples, which inspire the actions of Big Business ruling circles—except when they're forced to make concessions to the vast peace desires of humanity.

As our readers know, because we're that kind of paper, we keep going only by devoted financial support of our readers.

Our annual spring $100,000 fund campaign is half over in point of time. So far though, we've received slightly less than $30,000 or 30 percent. (See page 13 for results so far).

In the spirit of the developing opportunities for peace, for which we've fought so long, we urge our readers and reader groups to step up the fund campaign so we can continue going.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3 N.Y.

Assignment U.S.A.

To the Maidens from Hiroshima

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE plane in from the Far East brought the Maidens of Hiroshima. Then they were paraded heartlessly across the video screen and in the newspapers as though they were some kind of exotic theatrical troupe.

The ruinous scars that disfigured their lives were hidden in the photographs. What remained were the lovely round faces and almond eyes of the Japanese people. You could not see the hideous blemishes left by the bombs that were made in America.

None but the surgeons could see the contractions of muscle and skin caused by the burns, the legs, the arms, the fingers that have lost their mobility. The schoolgirl whose nose was burned away was in none of the photos, mercifully so, the photographers felt. Mercifully?

★

AMERICA should have seen those faces, for these are the faces of our children should the generals who cavort madly on Yucca Flats get their war.

Forgive us, Maidens of Hiroshima, forgive us if you can. America's mothers and fathers were not consulted that awful morning of Aug. 6, ten years ago, when you came to school, early that day, to help your teachers, as the news-accounts reveal, to get the chalk and erasers and to clean the blackboard. And then your world blew up.

Forgive us, our sisters, for we knew not what we did.

Oh, there were those who knew, knew the bomb was not necessary, knew that the war in Japan was virtually over; the war-lords here dropped it as the first act of our cold war against Russia. And the colored children of Asia were the sacrifices.

★

WE HOPE, profoundly, that Dr. William H. Hitzig and Dr. Arthur J. Barsky will mend the scars so that the young women will return to their community to resume a whole life again. For we learn from the press that they have "virtually shunned society in their common suffering." May the deft surgeons restore them to their fullness.

And may mankind never again suffer as these have suffered, as their kin have suffered. For these are but 25. What of the untold thousands in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were not brought here? Who will return life to the hundreds of thousands of families who died needlessly in the holocaust the madmen wrought?

The overwhelming majority of Americans rejoice that these victims of atomic barbarism have been brought to Mt. Sinai and respect the doctors who volunteered their services. For our Government did not lift a finger. We do not know all that transpired behind the scenes even before these were able to come.

★

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of the Saturday Review, who had much to do with their coming, told some staggering truths in his magazine. His account reveals a code and a practice that created the atombomb mentality.

How many of us know that the 25 lingered a year in Japan before funds were raised to transport the 25 here? That a trans-ocean air company would not give them passage until every dollar and penny were laid on the counter? How many of us know the difficulties encountered to raise the cash for the maidens' lodging, their out-of-hospital care, their pin-money to buy a magazine, or possibly even, a bottle of our counted Coca Cola?

How many of us know that the group bringing them went to foundation after foundation that have billions of dollars at their disposal and were turned down?

Who can hear, without a flush of shame, that among the reasons one of the foundations refused even this token mite of

(Continued on Page 11)

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

—See Page 2

Violence, Holdouts Signal Tough Labor Fights

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, observing the rising curve on the nation's strike chart and the stretchout of walkouts to many weeks and months, advises its business world readers that "1955 will be one of the toughest bargaining years since World War II ended."

The Wall Street Journal also noted that the showdown stage of 1955 bargaining, affecting directly more than 2,000,000 workers, is only weeks away.

The Journal's advice to its readers, mostly on the employer side of the bargaining table, is undoubtedly intended to stiffen the already stiff employer front. But the observation is true. It took 59 days of striking for 30,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers, in the longest and most bitterly-fought railroad walkout since the 1922 shopmen's strike, to force the company to arbitrate whether it should be required to deduct from pay envelopes half the cost of a welfare fund, just as all southern and northern railroads are doing.

NO EXTRA COST was involved for the company. L. & N. simply became "principled," concerned for the "individual rights" of its employes not to have the deduction.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. whose 50,000 workers in eight southern states came out March 14, on the same day the L. & N. strike began, have not even been able to move the company for arbitration. The company in that case, too, insists on a no-strike guarantee without giving guarantees for settlement of grievances.

The entire strike map bears out the same toughening up pattern. There was no basis for illusion fostered by employers and, unfortunately by certain union leaders, that some sort of Guaranteed Annual Wage is in the works. A month of negotiations with General Motors and Ford has borne that out. The union this week announced that, far from giving something, the companies want to take a way a great deal, and the locals have been directed to take a strike vote to be completed by May 23.

The killing of Charles Wright, an L&N striker with a bullet in the back of his head (in "self-defense" say the company men) points up the return of the old, open brutal strikebreaking, scab-running, union-busting days which many of us thought were gone forever. The days when you can depend on a token picket committee to shut a plant are gone.

★

BUT JUST as the employers—atcing as though led from one center—are determined to turn the trend back to wage cutting and the open shop, so the workers, too, are becoming more militant than they have been for years. The workers are ahead of their leaders. This is even recognized in the strike survey of the Wall Street Journal. Federal Mediation Director Joseph F. Finnegan is quoted as saying:

"There is a feeling among union members that they missed the boat last year. . . . There is a general pent up restiveness. They've got to blow off some steam."

What he means, of course, is that the workers seeing the new profit records, and recalling that last year most of the union leaders advised settlements on nothing or next-to-nothing, are determined to make up for what they missed last year.

★

WITH FORD first in line (May 29) and GM next, (June 7) contract deadlines will come due in rapid succession in the weeks to follow until June 30, the deadline for the steel wage reopener. Affected also are maritime, farm equipment, glass, meat packing, copper and many other groups.

It now appears that much of the current wave of long strikes merge into the key negotiations in auto, steel, farm equipment, maritime and glass. From the viewpoint of the employers those strikes are designed to discourage substantial demands or resistance from the workers in those key industries that usually set the "pattern."

Significant and ominous is the parallel "ideological" campaign launched by the employers against labor. It is a line of McCarthyite economics voiced by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce in his keynote speech before its convention last week. He took the position that the labor leaders of America, despite their known vicious opposition to Communism, are really "Marxists" and advocate "socialism."

He arrives at the view by simply labeling almost the entire legislative program of the CIO and AFL

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Report Deflates Jobs Ballyhoo
• Union-Busting in New England

BALLYHOO about big employment pickup fell flat when latest government report revealed close to three million unemployed—2,962,00 to be exact—according to admittedly understated figures of Census Bureau. Report released May 6 indicated unemployment was heavier than official statement. Under classification "not in labor force" it placed 800,000 more adult Americans than a year earlier.

★

UNION - BUSTING was charged to holdout New England textile companies by striking CIO Textile Union. It pointed out that manufacturers in Fall River-New Bedford area, which originally demanded a 10c cut against which union struck, have been standing pat against the union while employers in other parts of New England have settled.

★

PARKE DAVIS & CO., leading drug makers and key producer of Salk anti-polio vaccine finally settled with CIO Chemical Union for 13-cents hourly raise. Company had at first walked out of negotiations, trying to charge union with holding up production of vaccine. Union exposed company's trick and pact was finally settled without strike.

★

GOODYEAR company signed agreement with CIO Rubber Workers providing increase in pension and liberalization of sickness and accident benefits. Wage increases were not included.

★

STRIKE of auto parts workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., forced workers out at Dana Corp., in Willys Motors plant in Toledo, O., to shut down. AFL Auto Union led workers out at Dana Corp., in Fort Wayne. If strike continues it could affect other auto plants.

★

UNION SHOP legalization in modified form was proposed in bill submitted to North Carolina state legislature. Bill would amend right-to-work law to require newly hired workers to join union if majority of workers in plant are already in union.

★

REPEAL of Alabama right-to-work law was urged by Gov. James E. Folsom in message to state legislature. He said law is aimed "to shatter the rights of working people."

★

SYLVANIA electric workers in Buffalo voted 543 - 11 to strike in dispute over pay rates on automated jobs. Another scheduled strike in Buffalo area —Ford assembly plant —, was stayed at last minute when company agreed to make saftey check and submit new production plans to UAW-CIO Local 425.

★

MICA Insulator workers in Schenectady ended four-week strike with round of wage increase and other gains. Strikers, members of unaffiliated UE, had received support of other unions in area.

★

.ARRESTS were meted out to members of ILGWU in Fayetteville, Tenn., for violation of injunction barring union members from coming within 1,000 feet of struck Serbin, Inc. plant.

GM, Ford Strike Votes Set as Companies Stall

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

CIO AUTO WORKERS UNION leaders headed by president Walter Reuther told shop delegates representing half a million workers in General Motors and Ford plants to complete a strike vote by May 25.

The vote will be conducted in 67 Ford plants and 128 General Motors plants in the United States. Negotiations with General Motors are going on in Canada and the UAW announced it has asked GM in Canada for the same basic annual wage package as it is demanding in the United States. No strike vote is being taken there yet.

The call for the strike vote was made as Reuther addressed national council meetings of Ford and GM workers here last week. He blistered both auto companies for their refusal to bargain on what the union was asking. The conference heard reports by Ford and GM-UAW leaders that the company negotiators were ridiculing the union's demands, and presenting impossible proposals to the union, seeking to weaken its ability to protect its members on the job.

★

MEANWHILE, it is the "biggest year" in the auto industry, which is drooling over 750,000 a month production of 1955 models.

It is also the "biggest year" for stockpiling of 1955 cars. Some 750,000 new cars are tucked away in lots, warehouses, showrooms and wherever the employers can place them. Unionists here term this the company's "strike fund."

It's the "biggest year" for profits for the auto companies. GM made $308,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955, Chrysler cleaned up $34½ million and Ford's profits are reported higher than in the first quarter of 1954. It is estimated by Ford unionists that that company mopped up over $200,000,000 in 1954.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that the first quarter reports of auto and equipment plants was $346,915,000, up 69 per cent from the first quarter of 1954.

★

THE UAW recently disclosed that GM and Ford could pay for the guaranteed annual wage, as well as 40 hours call-in pay, 25 per cent increase in pensions, 11.6c an hour wage increase, improved fringe benefits.

The UAW asked GM and Ford to pay 8c an hour per employe with a maximum liability of 16c per hour per employe to finance GAW. With tax savings these amounts would come to only 4c and 8c an hour to be paid out by the companies. At the most GM is asked to pay out $70 million a year, Ford $26 million. Last year the death of excess profits tax alone meant a saving of $175 million for GM and $60 million for Ford, much more than they are asked to pay annually for GAW.

★

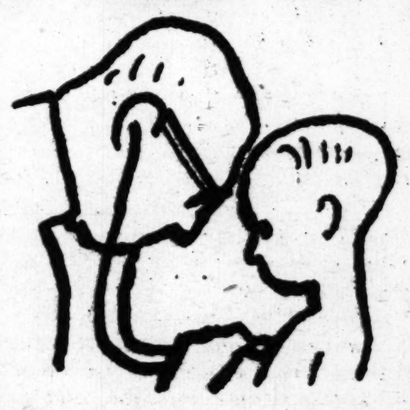
IN A LETTER to 15,000 Ford workers this last week, Bill McKie, "grand old man" of Ford Local 600, writes that the UAW can win its 1955 demands. He proposes that the union use labor unity for winning victory, by Reuther and AFL President George Meany calling an immediate joint session of the AFL and CIO boards to warn Ford and GM that if they don't settle then a national conference of all labor unions will be called to throw the weight of 15,000,000 union workers behind the auto workers.

Reuther told the GM and Ford delegates that one can no longer appeal to the morals of the corporations, it's going to take a strike vote to make them come around.

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

By AUGUSTA STRONG

DR. LEONARD A. Scheele who shares part of the responsibility for the off—and—on uncertainties about polio inoculations, had very little new to aid the solution of the many problems when he appeared last week on a nationwide television program.



The U.S. Surgeon-General, interviewed by Ed Murrow on his "See It Now" hour, said the Public Health Service was belatedly starting a batch-by-batch inspection of the vaccine already produced and methods of preparing it. Until the five companies manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a team of government-chosen scientists, he said, he could not predict the date inoculations would start again.

Dr. Scheele stressed again the one point of agreement among those connected with the anti-polio program—that we have no reason to doubt either the effectiveness or the safety of the vaccine in preventing polio.

★

HOWEVER, Dr. Scheele had no proposals for coping with other major questions—such as production of the vaccine in sufficient quantities to reach the most susceptible children before the polio season; fair distribution and reduce profiteering.

When pressed for a comment on the possibility of Federal controls, Dr. Scheele repeated the position of his superior, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of President Eisenhower.

"Every manufacturer," he declared, "has pledged to observe age distribtution." He disregarded reports that scandalized the nation of shots being given to adults and of the appearance of the vaccine on the commercial market, when supplies were unavailable for school children.

"These things (referring to distribution) don't worry me," he shrugged. He felt certain that there would be sufficient control assured if parents and doctors were asked to restrict the serum at this time to the five and nine age groups.

MEANWHILE other developments were:

• A more frequently heard demand for the ouster of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby from the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York blamed Mrs. Hobby for many of the confusions that had developed, and prepared to question both her and Dr. Scheele in Congressional hearings soon.

• The Cutter laboratory, whose vaccine was used in instances where 44 children have since contracted polio, was excluded from the inspection tour of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their vaccine is currently banned from the market, but is still being produced pending further studies.

All states suspended their inoculation programs until release of findings of the U.S. Public Health Service.

• The head of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis declared that only the Federal Government could effectively control the allocation of the Salk vaccine.

• President Eisenhower told his news conference that no child would be deprived of the Salk vaccine because of inability to pay, but revealed no program to cover such cases.

• Bills for the Federal control of the vaccine distribution and cost were introduced before both House and Senate.

• It was estimated that the cost to the government of enough shots to immunize all children in the nation up to the age of 20 would be about $144 million.

Financial estimates of the profit to manufacturers from the Salk vaccine came to twenty million dollars, according to reports of Sutro & Co., a West Coast brokerage firm. This represents a 33 percent profit on all vaccine produced.

Decidedly at variance with his own head of the United States Public Health Service, President Eisenhower told newsmen last week that the government had released the Salk vaccine for distribution too quickly, under public pressure. Trouble may have arisen, he said, from manufacturers' efforts to speed-up production, though he stated his belief in its eventual effectiveness. Scientists probably tried, he indicated, to take a short cut.

A Worker Tells of Speedup and Profits

Chrysler Hits $34.5 Million

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—A spokesman for Plymouth Local 51, UAW-CIO said it was no wonder the Chrysler Corporation could report record profits for this quarter of $34,500,000 considering how they were "taking it out of the workers through speedup and automation."

He cited some examples; before the union was tied with a five-year, no strike, company security clause contract, Plymouth at its Mt. Eliot plant ran four assembly lines and got 87 cars an hour on production.

Today it runs three lines and gets an average of 90 cars an hour. Five years ago 11,500 workers were employed in the plant, today 9,500 are working.

Here said the spokesman for the Plymouth Local 51, is the key to how Chrysler or any of the auto companies keep squeezing more and more profits out of the workers.

He then cited how automation at the Plymouth new Mound Road plant will help company profits to soar more more.

At the present time in the Plymouth plant on Mt. Elliot on the piston job on the six cylinder operation 36 people turn out 900 pistons an hour.

When the operation is moved to the new Mound Road plant, where automation will play a big role, the same job will be handled by one operator, three job setters, who will turn out 1,200 pistons an hour.

Another medium for increasing profits, getting more production with less manpower that will be adopted by Chrysler said the union's spokesman will be for the first time, automation on motor assembly. Always on motor assembly this work was done by manpower. Now through automation the major part of the assembling of the motors will be done by machinery and workers will lose out.

In the coming negotiations with Chrysler on a new contract and for economic demands, one of the major issues involved will be strengthening of the union's rights of strike to meet such increased production and to protect its members.

A national Chrysler UAW conference of delegates from all over the country will convene here May 18-19 to draft these demands. The Chrysler contract it's learned is up for some radical changes. Negotiations with the company may begin after the July 4 holiday.

Local 600 Re-Elects Carl Stellato Slate

DETROIT.—The progressive coalition headed by president Carl Stellato of Ford Local 600 was re-elected in local union elections and in a number of buildings, members of the coalition were elected as building chairman and officers.

Stellato received 24,490 votes. His two opponents, F. Thorpe got 4,235 and Bud Gore, 1938. Stellato's fellow officers, Jack Orr, vice president got 21,889 to William Liss' 5482. Bill Johnsone, recording secretary and W. G. Grant, financial secretary were both elected without opposition.

Andy Dewar was elected trustee with John Jones and Tommy Hayes in a runoff for one additional post of trustee. Joe Rivers was reelected-sergeant-at-arms and John Sanchez was elected guide.

In the Building elections the following was the result for building chairman; Dearborn Assembly, Wally Quillico and Carl Nyesta in a runoff; Dearborn Engine, Tony Stellato elected; Dearborn Iron Foundry, Godfrey Franklin is in a runoff with Horace Sheffield. Franklin got 1,602; Sheffield, 1247; Leo Cottrell, 375; Dearborn Specialties, Buddy Battles, 367; Cleveland Claven, 347.

Dearborn Stamping, Joe Allen, 1,164; Andy Yesta, 862, this is a runoff; Central Depot; Michael D'Agostino elected; Frame and Cold Heading, Joe Morgan, 1,009; Morgan Goodson, 767.

Glass plant: Leon Bardelli, 579; Tom Bradford, 409; Lincoln Mercury Depot: Lu Rinaldi; Maintenance, Nick Maconovich elected; Miscellaneous: Ambrose Gentry, 360; Tony Salvador, 283; Motor: Fred Soretti; Star B'ldg., Eddie Plewicki, 932; Alex Simeon, 672; Steering Gear, George Pluhar elected; Tool and Die,, Virgil Lacey elected; Rolling Mill, John Mando elected; Transportation, Walter Cassidy; Open Hearth, Carl Smith, 252; Steve Wemsko, runoff.

The total vote was 35,375.

The Unity Coalition was swept back into office in this the largest local in the UAW-CIO with an estimated 57,000 members. But there were stresses and strains. An example was the setback suffered by the defeat of the progressive left-wing chairman of the Star Bld, Alex Simeon.

Horace Sheffield, chairman of the Dearborn Iron Foundry, who trailed Godfrey Franklin is expected to be beaten out completely in the runoff electon. Sheffield, a leading Negro force in the Reuther Administration caucus in Cleveland voted against Nat Turner, Negro GM worker who ran for vice president, pulling 1,400 votes.

FORD'S GOP HITS AT PAC

LANSING. — It's all right for Henry Ford II to give several thousand dollars to the Republican Party, Benson Ford to give a couple of thousand, Ford veep, John Bugas, ex-FBI agent to give $1,500, all in the recent spring elections, but GOP Senators here say no union man or woman should be allowed to give a buck for PAC. It's been charged repeatedly by labor that every auto dealer contributes a dollar a car sold, to the GOP.

And the name of this bill they pushed through to bar workers from contributing to political action is called "a political freedom bill."

Gus Scholle, State CIO president charged the bill is even more vicious against the workers and their unions than was the recently killed scab "right to work" law.

Scholle said that this bill was class legislation of the very worst kind" and was aimed at labor and left untouched the big business interests which contribute and control the Republican Party. An example is how two of the candidates at the recent State Republican convention, Feikens and Iverson, accused each other of working for Ford and General Motors respectively. Feikens won the State GOP chairmanship and spoke for the "political freedom bill' that bars workers from contributing a buck to PAC.

★

SCHOLLE told a hearing of Senators before they passed the bill, that now goes to the House of Representatives, that what they were telling the working man and woman was, that the labor union in the language of Senate bill No. 1401 cannot offer or spend any money in support of opposition to any political party, candidates or political committee.

But he said, the bill permits corporations executives, trade associations, professional groups to continue to meet, discuss political matters and take up political action, but denies that right to the working people.

Senator Charles Blondy aroused the ire of labor leaders by a stupid piece of redbaiting during this struggle in the Senate to kill the bill. He proposed to attach an amendment making the bill apply only to unions "Communist dominated under definitions of the U.S. Attorney General." The amendment lost.

Governor Williams office should be written to that Senate bill 1040 to keep workers from contributing to PAC be vetoed.

McNamara Hits at W.-McCarran

DETROIT. — Michigan's labor U.S. Senator Pat V. McNamara lashed out again at the racist Walter McCarran Act in a recent speech in Pittsburgh and charged the law with being a symbol of injustice. During the election campaign in 1954, Senator McNamara constantly attacked the Walter McCarran law and called for its repeal. He is currently supporting the Lehman-Celler bill, which also has the backing of 12 other U.S. Senators.

Senator McNamara said those with axes to grind used post war fears to saddle the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law on this country.

"This law has made America, the traditional land of freedom and of hope for the oppressed of the world, a symbol of injustice to millions whom we would like to have for friends and allies" he said.

The Edward Corsi and Wolf Ladejinsky firings are examples of intolerance, he said. Hysteria is still at work in the government he said, citing the Corsi case.

Quality Food at Reasonable Prices

DETROIT WORKMEN'S COOPERATIVE RESTAURANTS

First Branch: **2934 YEMANS**

Second Branch: **9238 JOSEPH CAMPAU**

For a good job of

CLEANING • PRESSING

REPAIRING

Call

PHIL RAYMOND

TO 8-8876

Michigan Edition The WORKER

Send news, advertisements, subscriptions for the Michigan edition to Wm. Allan, editor, 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit, 1. Phone: WO 4-9015.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

"SECURITY." The UAW better be alert to a move by "Wobbling" Wilbur Brucker, legal aide in the Pentagon and Defense Dept. to dog fancier C. E. Wilson. Brucker, well known strikebreaker (Garage Mechanics, 1947) and one whose petitions in 1936 for U. S. Senator were circulated by the Wolverine Republican Club, later exposed as a Black Legion front, is now pushing for the following:

"Any worker seeking industrial security clearances will have to say whether they have at any time since 1947 handled or had anything to do with any written or published matter or any organization on the attorney general's list of subversives." There is a fine of $10,000 and 5 years in jail for "violation." Brucker dropped last week another proposal that would have made any worker employed or seeking employment on war work, inform on relatives, friends whom he or she might know to be a member of a "subversive" organization.

• • •

FLINT. Fisher 2 in Flint, Bill Bracken company official, now tells workers that they can't afford a penality layoff because you just bought a new car, that's whether they bought the car or not. What a shakedown.

• • •

RIDE. Take a ride through Detroit, Pontiac, Flint, Saginaw or any city in Michigan's side streets and some main streets and you see 1955 cars, unsold standing in all kinds of unexpected places. Thousands of new cars are laying out, this is the employers "strike fund" for 1955.

• • •

"GENEROUS." The Ford Motor Company dominated GOP in Lansing has come out for a 75¢ an hour minimum wage and is pushing for it. Even Eisenhower can do better than that, he's for 90¢ an hour. Labor seeks and wants $1.25 an hour. The 75¢ an hour pitch by the Ford-GM-GOPers in Lansing is what the auto companies would like to bring wages back to.

• • •

SETBACK. Some of president Russell Leach's union committeemen of Local 155, didn't do so good at the Superior Tool and Die shop elections. Five of them got defeated. Seemed the workers didn't like the way Leach's corporal's did their work.

• • •

PACKARD. A move for a separate charter for Packard workers out at the Utica plant is in the offing. Last Local 190 election the workers had to drive into Detroit 28 miles in order to vote. Some 1800 of them signed a petition this election for booths out there and got them. The Murdoch-Saunders machine is rocking. The machine this year wanted to run someone else besides Murdoch for President but the cast couldn't agree on who it was to be. The opposition to Murdoch for president, terms Murdoch's program, "The Give-away Program."

• • •

TOOL AND DIE. Preparations for tool and die demands adopted at Cleveland that call for a 30¢ an hour wage boost are on the way into GM and Ford top negotiations. Tool and dies unionists wrote UAW veep, Livingstone on their demands in the captive shops and he replied, all being taken care of, brothers. They'd better be.

• • •

LINCOLN. Art Valenti, president of Lincoln, 900 local got re-elected. They say that he follows Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 now. Maybe that's the new look for getting elected.

• • •

SOMETHING NEW. This man Ken Morris, new regional director on Detroit's East Side, sure is working to build a base. He and George Morelli, the other rookie Regional director elected on the East Side, called on May 12 in Solidarity House a meeting of all local union presidents on the East Side to report on the last International Executive Board meeting.

• • •

PLYMOUTH. Something that other locals might well follow took place at Plymouth Local 51. All active Negro shop workers in the union came together in a special meeting to discuss the issues. Let you know next week some of the program that came out.

• • •

JOBLESS. At least 120,000 workers are idle in Michigan and some 22,093 workers in the first three months of 1955 exhausted their unemployment compensation. And this takes place at the height of the Auto Season.

• • •

DODGE. They are laying off the probationary employes at Dodge Main and June will see the start of the model changeover for the 1956 job. That means deep layoffs.

• • •

SENATOR CORA BROWN. It should be known that when the key vote in the Michigan Senate took place recently on the curb on union members giving a buck to PAC which the GOPers rammed through, State Senator Cora Brown was absent, but it was because she was in the hospital, seriously ill. All labor papers should announce this.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

American Capitalism, *Rochester*	.75	.25
America Over Britain, *Bolsover*	1.00	.19
Atomic Energy and Society, *Allen*	.50	.15
Documents Relating to World War II (2 Volumes)	5.25	.69
Germany: Labor Economic Conditions Under Fascism, *Kuczynski*	2.00	.39
Plot Against Peace, *Montagu*	1.00	.25
Israel in Crisis, *Magil*	2.50	.49
Lesson of Germany, *Eisler*	2.25	.49
Must We Perish?, *Meyer*	1.00	.49
Problem of India, *Dutt*	1.50	.29
Search for Peace, *Pritt*	.40	.25
Resistance in South Africa, *Hunton*	.35	.19

FOR COMPLETE SALES LIST, APPLY:

BERENSON BOOKSTORE

2419 Grand River • Rm. 7 • WO 4-9015

GAW TO COST 8c HR.—UAW

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — Last week the UAW-CIO proposed an estimated $480 million kitty to pay for the Guaranteed Annual Wage from General Motors and Ford. The union proposed roughly 8 cents an hour should be set aside by the companies per worker, per hour.

They estimated that this would cost GM $70 million a year or $350 million for the next five years. It would cost Ford $26 million annually or $130 million in the next five years.

Actually the net cost for GAW payments would only come to 4c an hour per worker because the money paid by GM and Ford into the reserve funds would not be taxable.

Also the union cited as a method of how to cut the cost for the corporations by having them take it out of the kickbacks from the repeal of the excess profits tax they got. GM, for example, got $175 million in kickbacks on excess profits return in 1954.

This reporter is impressed by the modesty of the union's proposal when he recalls what the 18½c wage increase "cost" GM in 1946. At that time GM employed approximately 300,000 hourly rated workers. The 18½c wage increase "cost" GM approximately $115,450,000 in 1946 alone. If that was multiplied by five then it would come to $577,200,000.

The profits of GM between 1950 and 1955 were far in excess of that previous period. The five year contract paid off to the tune of $3.4 billion in profits.

In the first quarter of 1955, GM made in profits after taxes, $308 million, almost enough to pay for the Guaranteed Annual Wage for the next five years.

Auto workers around plant gates and union halls these days are repeating UAW-CIO president Walter Reuther's convention statement that contract changes dealing with protection of working conditions are as important as economic demands.

They also, particularly in GM, back up Jack Livingstone, union veep's statement that the union will not accept any backward steps in the contract for our '55 demands.

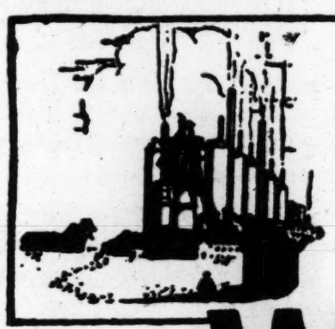
★

Meanwhile the shot and shell barrage by management against the union's demands, particularly GAW, continued to pour out from every paid hack in the country.

The full uion's position has not yet been made clear. Solidarity House has yet to reach into the communities and win public opinion for demands that embrace half a million workers.

Now that the union is taking a strike vote among the half million workers public support is needed. Last week the first $7.50 dues payments, $5 of which goes into building of a $25 million strike fund, were taken out.

Around the plant, local union officials report little or no grousing took place, most workers understanding the need for a fighting fund.



Michigan edition
The Worker
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1955

UAW 1955 DEMANDS

1—Guaranteed Employment Plan (annual wage).
2—40 hours call in pay.
3—10 to 12 cents an hour general wage increase.
4 — Improved fringe benefits, pensions, health insurance, overtime rates, holiday and vacation pay, shift premium pay.
5—Maximum two year contract.
6—Model Fair Practice Clause.
7—Preferential hiring of laid off union members.
8—Contract guarantees to end speedup, "company security" clauses and bottleneck grievance procedures.
9—Improved local contracts.

Negro Home Attacked As Cops Do Nothing

DETROIT. — Police stood idly by while organized white hoodlums terrorized a Negro family who moved in to 18199 Riopelle, a self styled "white neighborhood.

Over 400 were in the mob. The Detroit Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier said in its May, 7 issue that the mob was in the Hitler tradition, hissing, parading in an effort to scare the Negro family out of his newly bought home.

The family is the Wilsons, Easby who works at the Dodge main plant, his wife Catherine and one child, Ronald, 5. Easby Wilson is a World War II veteran.

The terrorization took the following forms. Windows had been smashed, someone broke into the house before the Wilsons moved in, stopped up the sink and turned on the faucets. The house was flooded with water. The furnace in the basement had been nearly wrecked. The paint had been sloshed over a large area of the building reaching up to the caves.

Now listen to the role the Detroit police, out of the Davison station played. They came, pushed the mob off the front lawn, but did not break it up. The mob kept parading up and down and bricks were thrown through the windows, all while the cops stood by.

When the cops shouted "break it up," one mobster shouted back, "We're not supposed to stop until 10 p.m." And they didn't stop until 10 p.m.

Mrs. Wilson told newsmen that onlly two people knew her phone number, the telephone company and the cop who came to investigate. But constant phone calls come into the Wilson home, with all kinds of threats and obsence language.

The Cadillac Improvement Association, a lily-white outfit came and sought to buy the Wilson's home. So far Mrs. Wilson has refused. John Humphrey, the real estate agent who sold the house to the Wilson's charges collusion between the police and the whites in the area. He told newsmen that he was seized and searched on the street like a criminal, and every night he gets threatening calls.

Police arrested two of the mob for carrying concealed weapons. Police who had 50 cops in the area said that, "'wasn't enough," to break up the mob. We thought of what 50 of their strikebreaking Commandos did at the Square D strike, pushing, clubbing strikers and breaking up picket lines with mounted police.

The Mayor's Interracial Committee is investigating as is the NAACP. Police Commissioner Piggins was not on the scene like he was every day during the Square D strike. He was down in La Vegas, at taxpayers' expense for about 10 days, sweating out the H-bomb test explosions. Cobo could not be reached, he probably was in Tucson, looking after the million dollar real estate houdings he has there now. The City Council is as usual on attack on citizens rights, silent.

The City Council was quick enough, though during the Square D strike when the Detroit Board of Commerce cracked the whip on them then to conduct all kinds of "investigation" about "violence" out in the strike area. No such swift moves have resulted from the nine members of the City Council on the attack on a UAW - Dodge Local workers home.

The Council's silence is part of the white supremacist clutch on City Hall that also keeps the Council mum on the Detroit Housing Commission's sabotage of Federal Judge Arthur Lederle's decision to desegregate city owned housing projects. Van Ingallis, city attorney argued recently before the Federal Appeals Court in Cincinnati that it wasn't good for whites and Negroes to be together in projects.

Dodge Local Charges Company with Forcing Workers on Strike Through Speedup

HAMTRAMCK—Joe Cheal, president of the Dodge-Chrysler local here charges that Dodge management seeks to force workers into striking and leaving the plant so as to stretch out he remaining 1955 production output.

The company is firing workers who refuse to go along with constant demands of management for ever increasing rates of production. Meanwhile the unsold 1955 Dodge's are piled up by the thousands, back of the plant and elsewhere in the city and storage lots.

Cheal tells that in Department 73 where heavy press work is being done the workers shut it down because of the speedup demanded by management. For years department 73, had a stetup where the workers worked 50 minutes every hour then shut down to rest for 10 minutes. The heavy work on these presses required that workers working on these presses be given time to rest. The management demanded that the ten minutes rest period be cut down to seven minutes per hour and production increased. After bargaining the union agreed. Now the company is demanding that this same seven minutes rest period be cut down to three minutes and production again increased. When workers couldn't meet it, 19 were sent home.

Press Steel departments are loaded with men whose hands or fingers are missing because of callous speedup in the past.

The union charges that Dodge management is trying to provoke a strike because the company does not want to produce more cars.

Meanwhile the Chrysler Corporation of which the Dodge plant is patr of reports that profits after taxes in the first quarter of 1955 topped all records, giving the company $34.500,000.

Parke Davis CIO Workers Win 13c-Hour Raise

DETROIT. — The grim determination of a group of workers not to be buffaloed into taking a toke.. wage increase by a conniving employer, won out when 2,000 members of the CIO Chemical Workers Union won a 13-cent an hour wage increase from the Parke Davis Company as one of the makers of the Salk polio vaccine.

Aided by the kept press, Parke Davis company twisted and sought to squirm out of paying the workers legitimate demands and the kept press hollered that the CIO workers were going to deprive children of getting polio vaccine.

CIO president Walter Reuther branded this lowdown form of union busting as seeking to capitalize on the public's desire to have their children vaccinated and using that to put over an anti-union type of agreement. The workers steadfastly stated in public they were not responsible if a strike took place and that Park Davis which was balking on the wage increase could well afford it. In the first quarter of 1955 the company got out of its workers in profits, $2,832,063. The union dropped its demand for a guaranteed annual wage. The new contract gives the workers seven cents an hour wage increase and six cents next May. Pensions will be $2 a month for each year of service up to 30 years. The contract is for two years.

UAW Paper Concerned on 'Fallout'

FLINT.—The Flint Weekly Review in a front page editorial recently expresses concern over the problem of radioactive "fallout." It points out that a Geiger counter placed on the rooftops by a private citizen, chattered at 200 clicks a minute a few hours after the first Nevada test in the recent series.

A snow that fell after another test, the Flint union paper states, sent the Geiger detectors going at above 800 clicks a minute. Normal radioactivity in that area in Michigan is pretty well established at 60 to 80 clicks a minute.

Then the Flint paper declares that the test several weeks ago sent up a cloud that was blown across Detroit while rain was falling. Geiger counters there registered almost 900 clicks a minute where the rain had soaked into building materials.

The Flint labor paper said they thought someone was gambling with the future in allowing these tests to continue and that people like scientists who are saying in one sentence the people shouldn't worry are telling the people in another breath that they have an idea what effects can be expected by these tremendous jumps over normal readings brought on by the fallout.

The Weekly Review told for the benefits of its readers (practically the 70,000 UAW workers and their families in Flint) the story of how a scientist was shut up after he had told how he went to a Bikini test, hung bags of seed corn at varying distances from the center of the blast, exposing the corn to above normal radiation. The California scientist came home and planted the seed corn. The first generation was normal. He then took seed from this first generation and planted it. The second generation was stunted, twisted and completely out of line with its heredity. The California scientist made this statement: Human beings and seed corn are subject to the same genetic laws. Why was the muzzle put on this scientist, the Flint paper asked.

The Flint Weekly Review could have added one more line to its story, that one being the sentence that CIO and UAW president Walter Reuther is speaking these days in which he says: "The only defense against the H-bomb is Peace."

Greet and Join in Honoring 75 Targets of the Walter-McCarran Law!

ANNA GANLEY, FRED WILLIAMS, STELLA BROWN, MARY GOSMAN, PEGGY WELLMAN, BILLY ALLAN, JOHN ZYDOK, STANLEY NOWAK, RIFKA MAISENBERG, GUS POLITES, and others

Sunday, May 15
2 P.M.

BANQUET
$2.50 (Proceeds to Fight W-Mc Act)

Parkside Hall
3119 Fenkell, Detroit

ALBERT KAHN, noted author and publisher of "False Witness"

AUTOMATION—Facts and Fiction
—See Page 3

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION
The Worker
Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 20 (16 Pages) — MAY 15, 1955 Price 10 Cents

Big 4 Meet Stirs Hopes of World

By JOSEPH CLARK

NOW THAT the Eisenhower Administration has agreed to a top level Big Four meeting it's going to be awfully hard to argue that our government wanted it all along but those Russians were against it. A cable from Paris to the N. Y. Times (May 10) notes how "slowly and reluctantly" the U.S. was moving toward a conference with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably frank was the admission in a United Press story of May 11, which stated:

"President Eisenhower's decision to meet his fellow leaders of the Big Four powers has come only after months of mounting pressure on the United States Government from all over the world.

"The pressure has come directly from leaders of allied governments. It has stemmed, however, from the fear of ordinary people all over the world of what might happen to them if the United States and Soviet Russia clashed in an atomic war.

"It increased after the crew of a Japanese fishing boat were affected by radioactive ash which fell on them as a result of the United States H-bomb test at Bikini—800 miles away—on March 1, 1954."

★

APPROVINGLY, the UP dispatch adds that "The United States resisted the pressure firmly."

In fact Eisenhower changed his stand on a meeting of the Big Four heads of state between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday night, necessitating a change between the two "late city editions" of Tuesday's N. Y. Times.

The first of the late city editions carried a column by James Reston, chief of its Washington Bureau entitled "An analysis of the reasons for U. S. Reluctance on a top-level meeting." And the column started off by saying:

"The Administration is not committing itself for the time being to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the other Big Four heads of government."

But the next edition of the Times yanked that story and led off with a Reston page-one story announcing that Eisenhower had authorized a meeting of the four heads of state.

★

IN THIS LATER story Reston said that as late as 7 p.m. Eisenhower was reported still favoring a foreign ministers meeting rather than a heads of state conference, but that at 10 p.m. he gave Dulles the authorization. Reston then shows some of the pressures which forced Eisenhower's hand.

"Washington has been under considerable pressure," Reston wrote, "from the British Government, now facing the election, to agree at once to a meeting of heads of government."

It turns out that the Conservatives need Washington's help. The main charge of the Laborites—during the election campaign, that is—is that the Conservatives just trail behind the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. State Department opposes a top level Big Four meeting. The people of Britain unanimously demand such a meeting and the Conservatives needed the Eisenhower agreement to

(Continued on Page 4)

No Doubts on Our Stand

FOLLOWING announcement of the projected four-power "top-level" conference, we grabbed the newspapers in town, curious to see how they reacted. As expected, most reactions ranged from "cautious" to downright hostile.

There was no need for anyone to wonder how The Worker would react. Few papers in our country can boost of the consistent record of championship and struggle for just such a gathering to maintain peace.

Why the difference between our position and the other newspapers? Because we are a workingclass newspaper. The workingclass has nothing to gain from the efforts to dominate other economies and other peoples, which inspire the actions of Big Business ruling circles—except when they're forced to make concessions to the vast peace desires of humanity.

As our readers know, because we're that kind of paper, we keep going only by devoted financial support of our readers.

Our annual spring $100,000 fund campaign is half over in point of time. So far though, we've received slightly less than $30,000 or 30 percent. (See page 13 for results so far).

In the spirit of the developing opportunities for peace, for which we've fought so long, we urge our readers and reader groups to step up the fund campaign so we can continue going.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3 N.Y.

Assignment U.S.A.

To the Maidens from Hiroshima

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE plane in from the Far East brought the Maidens of Hiroshima. Then they were paraded heartlessly across the video screen and in the newspapers as though they were some kind of exotic theatrical troupe.

The ruinous scars that disfigured their lives were hidden in the photographs. What remained were the lovely round faces and almond eyes of the Japanese people. You could not see the hideous blemishes left by the bombs that were made in America.

None but the surgeons could see the contractions of muscle and skin caused by the burns, the legs, the arms, the fingers that have lost their mobility. The schoolgirl whose nose was burned away was in none of the photos, mercifully so, the photographers felt. Mercifully?

★

AMERICA should have seen those faces, for these are the faces of our children should the generals who cavort madly on Yucca Flats get their war.

Forgive us, Maidens of Hiroshima, forgive us if you can. America's mothers and fathers were not consulted that awful morning of Aug. 6, ten years ago, when you came to school, early that day, to help your teachers, as the news-accounts reveal, to get the chalk and erasers and to clean the blackboard. And then your world blew up.

Forgive us, our sisters, for we knew not what we did.

Oh, there were those who knew, knew the bomb was not necessary, knew that the war in Japan was virtually over; the war-lords here dropped it as the first act of our cold war against Russia. And the colored children of Asia were the sacrifices.

★

WE HOPE, profoundly, that Dr. William H. Hitzig and Dr. Arthur J. Barsky will mend the scars so that the young women will return to their community to resume a whole life again. For we learn from the press that they have "virtually shunned society in their common suffering." May the deft surgeons restore them to their fullness.

And may mankind never again suffer as these have suffered, as their kin have suffered. For these are but 25. What of the untold thousands in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were not brought here? Who will return life to the hundreds of thousands of families who died needlessly in the holocaust the madmen wrought?

The overwhelming majority of Americans rejoice that these victims of atomic barbarism have been brought to Mt. Sinai and respect the doctors who volunteered their services. For our Government did not lift a finger. We do not know all that transpired behind the scenes even before these were able to come.

★

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of the Saturday Review, who had much to do with their coming, told some staggering truths in his magazine. His account reveals a code and a practice that created the atombomb mentality.

How many of us know that the 25 lingered a year in Japan before funds were raised to transport the 25 here? That a trans-ocean air company would not give them passage until every dollar and penny were laid on the counter? How many of us know the difficulties encountered to raise the cash for the maidens' lodging, their out-of-hospital care, their pin-money to buy a magazine, or possibly even, a bottle of our counted Coca Cola?

How many of us know that the group bringing them went to foundation after foundation that have billions of dollars at their disposal and were turned down?

Who can hear, without a flush of shame, that among the reasons one of the foundations refused even this token mite of

(Continued on Page 11)

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

—See Page 2

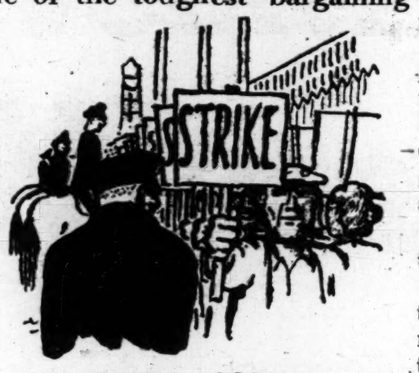
Violence, Holdouts Signal Tough Labor Fights

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, observing the rising curve on the nation's strike chart and the stretchout of walkouts to many weeks and months, advises its business world readers that "1955 will be one of the toughest bargaining years since World War II ended."

The Wall Street Journal also noted that the showdown stage of 1955 bargaining, affecting directly more than 2,000,000 workers, is only weeks away.

The Journal's advice to its readers, mostly on the employer side of the bargaining table, is undoubtedly intended to stiffen the already stiff employer front. But the observation is true. It took 59 days of striking for 30,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers, in the longest and most bitterly-fought railroad walkout since the 1922 shopmen's strike, to force the company to arbitrate whether it should be required to deduct from pay envelopes half the cost of a welfare fund, just as all southern and northern railroads are doing.



NO EXTRA COST was involved for the company. L. & N. simply became "principled," concerned for the "individual rights" of its employes not to have the deduction.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. whose 50,000 workers in eight southern states came out March 14, on the same day the L. & N. strike began, have not even been able to move the company for arbitration. The company in that case, too, insists on a no-strike guarantee without giving guarantees for settlement of grievances.

The entire strike map bears out the same toughening up pattern. There was no basis for illusion fostered by employers and, unfortunately by certain union leaders, that some sort of Guaranteed Annual Wage is in the works. A month of negotiations with General Motors and Ford has borne that out. The union this week announced that, far from giving something, the companies want to take a way a great deal, and the locals have been directed to take a strike vote to be completed by May 23.

The killing of Charles Wright, an L&N striker with a bullet in the back of his head (in "self-defense" say the company men) points up the return of the old, open brutal strikebreaking, scab-running, union-busting days which many of us thought were gone forever. The days when you can depend on a token picket committee to shut a plant are gone.

★

BUT JUST as the employers—acting as though led from one center—are determined to turn the trend back to wage cutting and the open shop, so the workers, too, are becoming more militant than they have been for years. The workers are ahead of their leaders. This is even recognized in the strike survey of the Wall Street Journal. Federal Mediation Director Joseph F. Finnegan is quoted as saying:

"There is a feeling among union members that they missed the boat last year. . . . There is a general pent up restiveness. They've got to blow off some steam."

What he means, of course, is that the workers seeing the new profit records, and recalling that last year most of the union leaders advised settlements on nothing or next-to-nothing, are determined to make up for what they missed last year.

★

WITH FORD first in line (May 29) and GM next, (June 7) contract deadlines will come due in rapid succession in the weeks to follow until June 30, the deadline for the steel wage reopener. Affected also are maritime, farm equipment, glass, meat packing, copper and many other groups.

It now appears that much of the current wave of long strikes merge into the key negotiations in auto, steel, farm equipment, maritime and glass. From the viewpoint of the employers those strikes are designed to discourage substantial demands or resistance from the workers in those key industries that usually set the "pattern."

Significant and ominous is the parallel "ideological" campaign launched by the employers against labor. It is a line of McCarthyite economics voiced by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce in his keynote speech before its convention last week. He took the position that the labor leaders of America, despite their known vicious opposition to Communism, are really "Marxists" and advocate "socialism."

He arrives at the view by simply labeling almost the entire legislative program of the CIO and AFL

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Report Deflates Jobs Ballyhoo
• Union-Busting in New England

BALLYHOO about big employment pickup fell flat when latest government report revealed close to three million unemployed—2,962,00 to be exact—according to admittedly understated figures of Census Bureau. Report released May 6 indicated unemployment was heavier than official statement. Under classification "not in labor force" it placed 800,000 more adult Americans than a year earlier.

★

UNION - BUSTING was charged to holdout New England textile companies by striking CIO Textile Union. It pointed out that manufacturers in Fall River-New Bedford area, which originally demanded a 10c cut against which union struck, have been standing pat against the union while employers in other parts of New England have settled.

★

PARKE DAVIS & CO., leading drug makers and key producer of Salk anti-polio vaccine finally settled with CIO Chemical Union for 13-cents hourly raise. Company had at first walked out of negotiations, trying to charge union with holding up production of vaccine. Union exposed company's trick and pact was finally settled without strike.

★

GOODYEAR company signed agreement with CIO Rubber Workers providing increase in pension and liberalization of sickness and accident benefits. Wage increases were not included.

★

STRIKE of auto parts workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., forced workers out at Dana Corp., in Willys Motors plant in Toledo, O., to shut down. AFL Auto Union led workers out at Dana Corp., in Fort Wayne. If strike continues it could affect other auto plants.

★

UNION SHOP legalization in modified form was proposed in bill submitted to North Carolina state legislature. Bill would amend right-to-work law to require newly hired workers to join union if majority of workers in plant are already in union.

★

REPEAL of Alabama right-to-work law was urged by Gov. James E. Folsom in message to state legislature. He said law is aimed "to shatter the rights of working people."

★

SYLVANIA electric workers in Buffalo voted 543 - 11 to strike in dispute over pay rates on automated jobs. Another scheduled strike in Buffalo area —Ford assembly plant — was stayed at last minute when company agreed to make saftey check and submit new production plans to UAW-CIO Local 425.

★

MICA Insulator workers in Schenectady ended four-week strike with round of wage increase and other gains. Strikers, members of unaffiliated UE, had received support of other unions in area.

★

ARRESTS were meted out to members of ILGWU in Fayetteville, Tenn., for violation of injunction barring union members from coming within 1,000 feet of struck Serbin, Inc. plant.

GM, Ford Strike Votes Set as Companies Stall

By WILLIAM ALLAN DETROIT.

CIO AUTO WORKERS UNION leaders headed by president Walter Reuther told shop delegates representing half a million workers in General Motors and Ford plants to complete a strike vote by May 25.

The vote will be conducted in 67 Ford plants and 128 General Motors plants in the United States. Negotiations with General Motors are going on in Canada and the UAW announced it has asked GM in Canada for the same basic annual wage package as it is demanding in the United States. No strike vote is being taken there yet.

The call for the strike vote was made as Reuther addressed national council meetings of Ford and GM workers here last week. He blistered both auto companies for their refusal to bargain on what the union was asking. The conference heard reports by Ford and GM-UAW leaders that the company negotiators were ridiculing the union's demands and presenting impossible proposals to the union, seeking to weaken its ability to protect its members on the job.

★

MEANWHILE, it is the "biggest year" in the auto industry, which is drooling over 750,000 a month production of 1955 models.

It is also the "biggest year" for stockpiling of 1955 cars. Some 750,000 new cars are tucked away in lots, warehouses, showrooms and wherever the employers can place them. Unionists here term this the company's "strike fund."

It's the "biggest year" for profits for the auto companies. GM made $308,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955, Chrysler cleaned up $34½ million and Ford's profits are reported higher than in the first quarter of 1954. It is estimated by Ford unionists that that company mopped up over $200,000,000 in 1954.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that the first quarter reports of auto and equipment plants was $346,915,000, up 69 per cent from the first quarter of 1954.

★

THE UAW recently disclosed that GM and Ford could pay for the guaranteed annual wage, as well as 40 hours call-in pay, 25 per cent increase in pensions, 11.6c an hour wage increase, improved fringe benefits.

The UAW asked GM and Ford to pay 8c an hour per employe with a maximum liability of 16c per hour per employe to finance GAW. With tax savings these amounts would come to only 4c and 8c an hour to be paid out by the companies. At the most GM is asked to pay out $70 million a year, Ford $26 million. Last year the death of excess profits tax alone meant a saving of $175 million for GM and $60 million for Ford, much more than they are asked to pay annually for GAW.

★

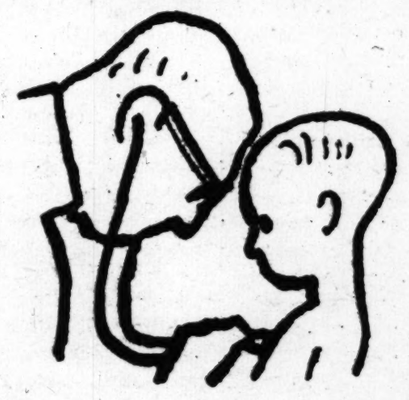
IN A LETTER to 15,000 Ford workers this last week, Bill McKie, "grand old man" of Ford Local 600, writes that the UAW can win its 1955 demands. He proposes that the union use labor unity for winning victory, by Reuther and AFL President George Meany calling an immediate joint session of the AFL and CIO boards to warn Ford and GM that if they don't settle then a national conference of all labor unions will be called to throw the weight of 15,000,000 union workers behind the auto workers.

Reuther told the GM and Ford delegates that one can no longer appeal to the morals of the corporations, it's going to take a strike vote to make them come around.

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

By AUGUSTA STRONG

DR. LEONARD A. Scheele who shares part of the responsibility for the off—and—on uncertainties about polio inoculations, had very little new to aid the solution of the many problems when he appeared last week on a nationwide television program.



The U.S. Surgeon-General, interviewed by Ed Murrow on his "See It Now" hour, said the Public Health Service was belatedly starting a batch-by-batch inspection of the vaccine already produced and methods of preparing it. Until the five companies manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a team of government-chosen scientists, he said, he could not predict the date inoculations would start again.

Dr. Scheele stressed again the one point of agreement among those connected with the anti-polio program—that we have no reason to doubt either the effectiveness or the safety of the vaccine in preventing polio.

★

HOWEVER, Dr. Scheele had no proposals for coping with other major questions—such as production of the vaccine in sufficient quantities to reach the most susceptible children before the polio season; fair distribution and reduce profiteering.

When pressed for a comment on the possibility of Federal controls, Dr. Scheele repeated the position of his superior, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of President Eisenhower.

"Every manufacturer," he declared, "has pledged to observe age distribtution." He disregarded reports that scandalized the nation of shots being given to adults and of the appearance of the vaccine on the commercial market, when supplies were unavailable for school children.

"These things (referring to distribution) don't worry me," he shrugged. He felt certain that there would be sufficient control assured if parents and doctors were asked to restrict the serum at this time to the five and nine age groups.

MEANWHILE other developments were:

• A more frequently heard demand for the ouster of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby from the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York blamed Mrs. Hobby for many of the confusions that had developed, and prepared to question both her and Dr. Scheele in Congressional hearings soon.

• The Cutter laboratory, whose vaccine was used in instances where 44 children have since contracted polio, was excluded from the inspection tour of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their vaccine is currently banned from the market, but is still being produced pending further studies.

All states suspended their inoculation programs until release of findings of the U.S. Public Health Service.

• The head of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis declared that only the Federal Government could effectively control the allocation of the Salk vaccine.

• President Eisenhower told his news conference that no child would be deprived of the Salk vaccine because of inability to pay, but revealed no program to cover such cases.

• Bills for the Federal control of the vaccine distribution and cost were introduced before both House and Senate.

• It was estimated that the cost to the government of enough shots to immunize all children in the nation up to the age of 20 would be about $144 million.

Financial estimates of the profit to manufacturers from the Salk vaccine came to twenty million dollars, according to reports of Sutro & Co., a West Coast brokerage firm. This represents a 33 percent profit on all vaccine produced.

Decidedly at variance with his own head of the United States Public Health Service, President Eisenhower told newsmen last week that the government had released the Salk vaccine for distribution too quickly, under public pressure. Trouble may have arisen, he said, from manufacturers' efforts to speed-up production, though he stated his belief in its eventual effectiveness. Scientists probably tried, he indicated, to take a short cut.

Soviet Union Surprises Touring Illinois Editor

CHARLESTON, Ill. — A newspaper editor in this farming community, Benjamin Weir, was back at his desk this week, telling the home folks about his trip to the Soviet Union.

Weir was one of a group of American editors who went on a six-week tour through USSR and the people's democracies of Eastern Europe.

Surprise and wonder filled some of Weir's accounts of his travels. Although he re-affirmed his complete allegiance to capitalism, to the American systems of production and agriculture, Weir did not produce the usual phony horror stories of so-called "life behind the iron curtain."

In conclusion, he wrote: "Russia is an enigma. We were frankly surprised to find conditions on the surface there as good as they seem."

The editor of the Charleston (Ill.) Courier announced that he had waited until his return to write his account, stating that he wanted to avoid "censorship." He indicated, however, that during his trip, he was quite free from restrictions, surveillance, and even customs inspection.

He criticized the system of Soviet collective farming but concluded his glowing account of a visit to a large collective in the Moscow region as follows:

"After our visit to the farm, we were taken to the chairman's home 'for tea,' but the tea turned out to be a full dinner; as I looked at the table before sitting down I was forcefully reminded of the expression, 'the table was groaning' from the volume of edibles. We all had an extremely friendly visit around the table, with many toasts and extending of appreciation and best wishes."

The Central Illinois editor wrote with praise of the new 32-story Moscow University, of the Moscow subway, of the Leningrad Palace of Culture for the youth, of the ballet performances which the American editors attended.

How Ward, District Changes Add Up

By WILLIAM SENNETT

CHICAGO.—Negro and other minority group representation would be reduced if present plans for cutting down the number of Chicago wards and remapping of the state legislature are carried through.

Chicago now has a Negro population estimated at 650,000 or 18 percent of the city's total. Five Negro aldermen of the 50 recently elected are Negro. This proportion of 10 percent, which is still underrepresentation, could be reduced to only one Negro alderman if the legislature approves a recommendation of a city council committee to cut down the number of wards and elect 10 aldermen at large.

The excuse which is given for the need to reduce the size of the council is that this would "streamline" the operations of the city. And the 10 aldermen at large are supposed to be better able to represent the "general" interests of the people.

★

ACTUALLY, a cut in the size of the council would result in removing more representatives from direct control by voters in the communities. It would, as one alderman charged, make it more likely that the council "would be corrupted by special interests."

Good government elements who are backing the council reduction because they believe this will curb the power of the West Side Bloc and result in more "efficient" administration would be better advised to work for the election of labor, Negro and liberal aldermen from each of the city's 50 wards.

★

LIBERALS and the labor movement should be concerned about the fact hat there are three more wards where Negroes are a large majority but are still represented by white aldermen. And the large Polish and Italian national groups in the city are denied proper representation in the city administration.

With Republicans now in control of the state legislature, the proposed redrawing of legislative districts tends to favor the areas which would assure the election of GOP legislators. Thus, a number of communities would be gerrymandered to include parts of working-class districts in Republican strongholds. This is particularly true on the far North and South sides and in several districts in downstate Illinois.

★

UNDER the present proposal, Negroes would be assured of only one state senator in a district on the South Side. Negro people living south of 50th Street would be part of a marginal area where the issue of representation would be far from assured. And in the West Side, concentrated areas in proposed House districts would be split up to prevent Negro communities from exercising their full political power to assure Negro representation.

Labor Institute

CHICAGO.—A one-day institute on "Unions, Automation and Job Security" will be held for trade unionists here on May 20, in the Hamilton Hotel, sponsored by Roosevelt University and the University of Illinois.

ILLINOIS DuSABLE EDITION

The Worker

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 36 W. Randolph St., Room 806, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9198.

Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Urge House O.K. Of State FEPC

CHICAGO.—Mass pressure on members of the Illinois House was urged this week by organizations supporting the state FEPC bill, H.B. 27.

The Chicago Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People invited organizations to discuss this and other civil rights legislation at a conference on Sunday afternoon, May 15, 3 p.m. at the Washington Park YMCA, 5000 Indiana.

On that evening, the Chicago Youth Council of the NAACP is sponsoring a Freedom Day Rally at the Washington Park Fieldhouse, 5531 South Parkway.

FREEDOM DAY was designated at May 17 by the NAACP, marking the first anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision against the segregation of public schools.

The state FEPC bill was up for House action following a 20-to9 vote in committee reporting the measure out favorably. Seventeen Democrats and three Republicans approved the bill. The nine House members voting against it were all Republicans.

Labor, Negro Voters Gain in Gary Election

GARY, Ind.—A Gary city election marked by widespread ferment on key local and national issues resulted here last week in the nomination of Peter Mandich as the Democratic choice for Mayor.

Mandich, supported by the CIO Uninted Steelworkers, received 53 percent of the votes in a six-way race in which two other candidates also made appeals to the labor and Negro voters.

The steeltown of Gary, normally Democratic, will hold its final election next Nov. 8. In addition to nominating the Mayor and other top city officials, the voters also made party choices for nine councilmanic seats last week.

★

MUCH interest centered in the contests for councilman-at-large. Terry C. Gray, Negro incumbent, scored the highest vote in the Democratic field of 24, with three to be nominated.

Running second was Milton Roth, an independent who did not have official Democratic organization backing. However, Roth ran a vigorous campaign on the issues, and his victory was interpreted here as a strong indication of new progressive currents on the part of organized workers, the Negro people and sections of the middle class in Gary.

According to one community newspaper, the Glen Park Herald, Roth added something new to Gary political campaigns in his stress on issues. He came out strongly for a housing program, for more parks and playgrounds, for stronger FEPC, for an expanded hospital program ,for smoke abatement. Roth also championed a university in Gary in opposition to those racist elements who don't want a mixed study body in the lily-white area proposed as the site for the school.

ROTH was the only non-incumbent who won in the primary. The only incumbent defeated was Councilman-at-large John Kolarik, president of the council, considered an extreme reactionary and supported by the racist elements.

In the six councilmanic district contests in the Democratic primary, two Negroes were nominated. They were David C. Mitchell in the Fourth District and Benjamin Wilson in the Fifth District.

In the Fifth District, Jeanette Davis, Negro trade unionist and office worker in the big Steelworkers Local 1014 office, ran only 200 votes behind the incumbent, Wilson. This was seen as a further indication of growing independent political strength among the Negro workers in this district.

IN SPITE of some division among Negro workers on the mayoralty candidates, the high vote for Negro incumbent Councilman-at-large Terry C. Gray was a powerful demonstration of Negro community voting strength. Gray's city-wide vote also registered advances in the unity of Negro and white.

Mandich secured a top vote of 18,121. In the Republican primary, victor Emery A. Baldanish, secured 4,008 votes in a three-way contest. The total Democratic primary vote for Mayor topped the total GOP vote by 4 to 1.

Mandich, carrying the strong steel labor and Negro vote, was considered as the candidate who would be more responsive to the demands of the developing people's coalition forces here. At the same time, Mandich has been criticized in the past for his failure to take a strong stand in behalf of the rights of labor and the Negro people in Gary.

Some of his Democratic opponents took advantage of Mandich's shortcomings as Mayor, appealing to the steelworkers and the Negro community for votes. Rocco V. Shiralli ran second, securing some support from Negro voters. Michael Sawochka, the AFL-indorsed mayoralty candidate, ran third in the Democratic primary.

ILLINOIS COMMUNIST FUND DRIVE NEARS TARGET DATES

CHICAGO. — The Illinois-Indiana Communist Party's 1955 fund campaign was reaching a first target date this week, with many of the community and industrial clubs beginning to show some progress.

This district was scheduled to hit 10 percent of its $35,000 drive quota by May 15. By June 1, the drive is slated to reach 25 percent of accomplishment. The three-month party and press fund campaign is to run from May 1 to June 30.

The Communist Party here urged the seeking of broad support to the drive, pointing out "there are growing signs of a new political awakening among the people."

While $10,000 of the total $35,000 to be raised goes to the national office and the press, the balance will be allocated for the Lightfoot defense, educational and political material, aid to the work in communities and industrial areas.

The party here stated that its funds allocated last year to the mass campaign around the Lightfoot case did help produce widespread interest in the case and expressions of protest, concern, and doubt about Lightfoot conviction.

"The campaign for Claude Lightfoot's freedom continues," the party's statement declared, "and the next phase, like the previous, will require thousands of dollars,

Press House Fight to Defeat Both Broyles Bills in Any Form

(Continued from Page 16)

veto them if they are passed.

★

IT WAS to this delegation that Gov. Stratton reportedly announced that he plans to veto S.B. 59, the so-called membership bill which extends the threat of "guilt-by-association" to hundreds of thousands of Illinois citizens and makes them liable to prison sentences.

Gov. Stratton indicated his opposition to this bill in its present form, but did not say what he might do in case the bill is amended so as to make it appear more harmless.

The Governor did state that he favored the principles of S.B. 58, which requires so-called loyalty oaths. However, he said that the bills should be amended to cover only state employes.

THE DANGER of these bills in any form was the main theme of a mass rally last week in the Morrison Hotel, which presented a panel of the following speakers against the Broyles Bills:

Rev. John Harms, executive vice-president of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Arnold Maremont, businessman; Maurice McElligott, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois CIO State Industrial Union Council; Dean Eldridge McSwain, dean of the School of Education of Northwestern University; Rabbi Aaron Opher, of South Shore Temple, president of the Chicago Council of the American Jewish Congress; Edwin A. Rothschild, member of the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association; Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., president of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Kenneth Douty, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, warned that "the proponents of the bill are trying by amendments to attract the necessary House votes with which to pass the bills."

★

A MOTION from the floor was adopted to express to the Governor through a delegation the sentiment of the entire body against the bills.

Dean McSwain declared that he was opposed to the Broyles legislation "because of the probable consequences to the entire public education system in Illinois as a result of this infringement on free thinking and free speech."

A call for action by all types of organizations was sounded by McElligott. The CIO leader stated that "it is necessary to convince some of the legislators that if they vote for the Broyles Bills, that may be the reason why they are not sent back to the General Assembly in the next session."

★

THE Chicago Bar Association representative, Rothschild, expressed the view that the bills would in effect repeal all of the state's civil service laws. "They would give every official a hatchet with which to ruin the life and reputation of any subordinate he may choose," Rothschild added.

The Rev. Harms charged that the Broyles Bills are "a subversion of democracy." He declared: "When we have adopted them, we have adopted the spirit of the police state."

Among the additional organizations coming out this week against the Broyles Bills was the Board of Governors of the Illinois Bar Association, meeting in Rockford. Karl C. Williams, president of the association, said that the bills "present a grave peril to civil rights in that they couched in vague terms and attack the free expression of ideas."

ILLINOIS DUSABLE EDITION
The Worker
THE WORKER, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1955

Steel Union Committee Meets on Wages

CHICAGO.—With the United Steelworkers Wage Policy Committee meeting in Pittsburgh, the steelworkers in this area took up the battle for a wage increase in earnest this week.

Members of the 170-man committee from this area left for the discussions which are to frame the union's wage demands with a mandate for a substantial pay boost.

June 20 is the deadline for agreement under the wage reopener clause of the two-year steel contract. First to negotiate will be the basic steel producers, followed by the fabricating plants.

The steel union goes into the negotiations in a strong position, with the industry working at top speed. The Chicago area continued this week to lead the rest of the nation with a tonnage rate of 99 percent of capacity.

On the management side, the companies were unable to hide the fact that profiteering has hit some all-time highs. For the first quarter of 1955, steel company profits were up nearly 60 percent from the first quarter of 1954 (see chart below).

The industry magazine, "Iron Age," declared this week that the outlook of management is for "a wage increase of at least 10 cents an hour." Many steel workers have expressed a goal which goes considerably higher than that.

STEEL COMPANIES SHOW BIG PROFITS IN FIRST QUARTER

CHICAGO.—The following is the comparison of 1954 and 1955 first-quarter profits for some of the steel companies which have major plants in this area:

	1st Quarter '55	1st Quarter '54
U. S. Steel	$72,700,000	$44,800,000
Republic Steel	18,192,265	11,079,012
Youngstown S. & T.	7,975,488	2,989,478
Inland Steel	10,432,755	9,463,250

Groups Join Follow-Up On Disarmament Parley

CHICAGO.—Follow-up plans and added support were announced this week by a broad grouping of organizations who came together there to discuss world disarmament.

Mrs. Robert W. Maynard, executive director of the Illinois division, American Association for the United Nations, declared that many groups were expressing deep interest in a peace program.

Joining in the movement this week, she said, were the following: the Cook County CIO, the Hadassah, the Chicago Religious Liberals, the American Baptist Convention, the Brethren Service Commission, the B'nai B'rith Women's Council.

★

THESE organizations joined the sponsors of the newly-formed Conference on Effective Disarmament and World Development, which had its first gathering on April 30 at the Sherman Hotel. More than 300 representatives of organizations attended the all-day session on various aspects of disarmament and peace. One of the actions of the conference was to call for the abolition of H-Bomb tests.

Among the original sponsoring organizations were: the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the American Friends Service Committee, the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the YWCA, the American Jewish Congress, the Chicago Ethical Society, the United World Federalists.

★

THE PARLEY overwhelmingly supported a proposal for the carrying on of activities here on disarmament. Mrs. Maynard, who was elected continuations chairman, declared that the response from Chicago groups was "more gratifying than we had hoped."

Among the follow-up ideas being discussed are the formation of study groups and community workshops on disarmament, the preparation of films and exhibits on peace, the holding of an even larger peace conference in October at about the time that the 10th anniversary of the United Nations is celebrated.

Exchange Speakers at Meat Union Parleys

CHICAGO. — Livestock will soon be handled by members of a single union all the way from the stockyard pens to the final package handed across the meat market counter.

That was the outlook pictured here this week by heads of the both AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

Heads of both unions appeared before conferences of both unions to underscore the importance of unity in the industry in order to protect and advance the interests of some 450,000 workers who are now members and the hundreds of thousands soon to be organized.

★

PATRICK GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the AFL union, accepted an invitation to speak at the week-long conference of the CIO-UPWA at the Hamilton Hotel dealing with wage policy, an anti-discrimination and women's rights program.

Last week, Ralph Helstein, UPWA president, spoke for the first time before a wage and policy conference of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters in the Sherman Hotel.

Helstein stressed the economic advantages of a merger, adding that the combined union would draw from the best traditions of both unions. He declared:

"It would be dedicated to fighting for peace and plenty, to the seizure of the power of the atom for constructive purposes, to the fight against discrimination, to a militant struggle to win a steadily rising standard of living for all its members."

★

HELSTEIN said that the merged organization "must fight for the preservation of civil liberties and recognize that, just as peace is indivisible, so is the freedom to think, talk and act on the basis of conviction."

Helstein lauded Gorman for his contribution over the years to "the principle that the people have the right to say what's on their minds."

Gorman stated that although the two unions have differences in methods, they have the same zeal for "the added strength that must come through the joining of forces."

★

COMMITTEES of both unions have had a number of meetings on unity. However, it was reported that there are still a number of issues left to "iron out."

Describing the potential strength of a merged union, Helstein said that fellow unionists would handle livestock from the point where it leaves the stock car to the point where the housewife receives the final product.

This handling would involve all processes, Helstein observed, including the tanning of the hides and the processing of leather.

Press Fight to Halt Both Broyles Bills in Any Form

CHICAGO.—The broad mass fight to stop the Broyles Bills showed visible signs of progress this week, with the pro-Broyles forces maneuvering to assure passage of at least portions of this fascist-like legislation.

The effect of the mass drive was seen in the state House, where some legislators were being impelled to change sides on the Broyles issue. It was also evident in the Governor's Mansion, where Gov. Stratton told a delegation that he might veto one of the two bills if it passes, and that he is not happy about the form of the other bill.

Leaders of the fight against the bills pointed out that (a) the danger now is that the bills will secure acceptance among a majority of House members through amendments, and (b) that a "compromise" may be affected whereby one of the two bills is passed.

THESE were some of the developments this week in the crucial fight to defeat the Broyles Bills:

- More groups joined in the organized opposition to the bills which now embraces the vast majority of the citizens in this state. This opposition extended even to the Young Republicans of Illinois which went on record against the bills at a state convention.
- Jockeying in the legislature in Springfield indicated that Sen. Broyles had become concerned as to whether he wants to bring the bills to a final vote at this time. Mass pressure has swung a number of legislators into either the opposition or the "doubtful" column.
- A large protest mass meeting in Chicago was followed by a delegation to Gov. Stratton demanding that he act to get the bills stopped in the House or

(Continued on Page 15)

DALEY'S WAGE-CUTTING SALES TAX PLANS

DID CHICAGO working people elect a mayor so that he could cut their wages?

That seems to be happening as Mayor Richard J. Daley goes blithely ahead with plans for a state sales tax increase and a new city sales tax which would cut a deep gash into every worker's earnings.

We wonder why labor has not yet spoken out in indignation against Daley's outrageous moves which go even beyond those of Republican Gov. William G. Stratton in saddling the common people with the main tax burden.

Apparently Daley does not even recognize labor's basic position on taxes—that the bulk of the revenue must come from those best able to pay, from the big corporations, the big realty tax dodgers, the high-income bracketeers. Daley's only alternative proposal was a payroll tax on the wages of workers!

Labor was no silent partner in the recent city elections. And labor cannot afford to be silent now!

Daley won popular support in the mayoralty election because he was considered more responsive to the pressure of the shopworkers, the straphangers, the ill-housed, the minority groups, the parents of school children, the low-income groups. But somehow after the election, the main pressure seems to be coming from big business and not from labor and the common people who wrung such important promises out of Daley in the course of the election campaign.

It is said that trade unionists are especially conscious when something touches their paychecks. The Daley-Stratton tax proposals are no small "touch." They would mean a 50 percent boost in the state sales tax which covers the majority of the worker's expenditures. A half-cent city sales tax would be equal to an additional wage cut.

It's a long time since labor and community delegations have been pounding on the doors of the mayor's office on the 5th floor of the City Hall. This sales tax issue should be bringing forth the wrath of the common people of Chicago against this betrayal by the man who was elected by the votes of the common people and pledged himself to be their mayor!

AUTOMATION—Facts and Fiction
—See Page 3

The Worker
National Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 20
(16 Pages)
MAY 15, 1955
Price 10 Cents

Big 4 Meet Stirs Hopes of World

By JOSEPH CLARK

NOW THAT the Eisenhower Administration has agreed to a top level Big Four meeting it's going to be awfully hard to argue that our government wanted it all along but those Russians were against it. A cable from Paris to the N. Y. Times (May 10) notes how "slowly and reluctantly" the U.S. was moving toward a conference with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably frank was the admission in a United Press story of May 11, which stated:

"President Eisenhower's decision to meet his fellow leaders of the Big Four powers has come only after months of mounting pressure on the United States Government from all over the world.

"The pressure has come directly from leaders of allied governments. It has stemmed, however, from the fear of ordinary people all over the world of what might happen to them if the United States and Soviet Russia clashed in an atomic war.

"It increased after the crew of a Japanese fishing boat were affected by radioactive ash which fell on them as a result of the United States H-bomb test at Bikini—800 miles away—on March 1, 1954."

★

APPROVINGLY, the UP dispatch adds that "The United States resisted the pressure firmly."

In fact Eisenhower changed his stand on a meeting of the Big Four heads of state between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday night, necessitating a change between the two "late city editions" of Tuesday's N. Y. Times.

The first of the late city editions carried a column by James Reston, chief of its Washington Bureau entitled "An analysis of the reasons for U. S. Reluctance on a top-level meeting." And the column started off by saying:

"The Administration is not committing itself for the time being to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the other Big Four heads of government."

But the next edition of the Times yanked that story and led off with a Reston page-one story announcing that Eisenhower had authorized a meeting of the four heads of state.

★

IN THIS LATER story Reston said that as late as 7 p.m. Eisenhower was reported still favoring a foreign ministers meeting rather than a heads of state conference, but that at 10 p.m. he gave Dulles the authorization. Reston then shows some of the pressures which forced Eisenhower's hand.

"Washington has been under considerable pressure," Reston wrote, "from the British Government, now facing the election, to agree at once to a meeting of heads of government."

It turns out that the Conservatives need Washington's help. The main charge of the Laborites—during the election campaign, that is—is that the Conservatives just trail behind the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. State Department opposes a top level Big Four meeting. The people of Britain unanimously demand such a meeting and the Conservatives needed the Eisenhower agreement to

(Continued on Page 4)

No Doubts on Our Stand

FOLLOWING announcement of the projected four-power "top-level" conference, we grabbed the newspapers in town, curious to see how they reacted. As expected, most reactions ranged from "cautious" to downright hostile.

There was no need for anyone to wonder how The Worker would react. Few papers in our country can boast of the consistent record of championship and struggle for just such a gathering to maintain peace.

Why the difference between our position and the other newspapers? Because we are a workingclass newspaper. The workingclass has nothing to gain from the efforts to dominate other economies and other peoples, which inspire the actions of Big Business ruling circles—except when they're forced to make concessions to the vast peace desires of humanity.

As our readers know, because we're that kind of paper, we keep going only by devoted financial support of our readers.

Our annual spring $100,000 fund campaign is half over in point of time. So far though, we've received slightly less than $30,000 or 30 percent. (See page 13 for results so far).

In the spirit of the developing opportunities for peace, for which we've fought so long, we urge our readers and reader groups to step up the fund campaign so we can continue going.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3 N.Y.

Assignment U.S.A.

To the Maidens from Hiroshima

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE plane in from the Far East brought the Maidens of Hiroshima. Then they were paraded heartlessly across the video screen and in the newspapers as though they were some kind of exotic theatrical troupe.

The ruinous scars that disfigured their lives were hidden in the photographs. What remained were the lovely round faces and almond eyes of the Japanese people. You could not see the hideous blemishes left by the bombs that were made in America.

None but the surgeons could see the contractions of muscle and skin caused by the burns, the legs, the arms, the fingers that have lost their mobility. The schoolgirl whose nose was burned away was in none of the photos, mercifully so, the photographers felt. Mercifully?

★

AMERICA should have seen those faces, for these are the faces of our children should the generals who cavort madly on Yucca Flats get their war.

Forgive us, Maidens of Hiroshima, forgive us if you can. America's mothers and fathers were not consulted that awful morning of Aug. 6, ten years ago, when you came to school, early that day, to help your teachers, as the news-accounts reveal, to get the chalk and erasers and to clean the blackboard. And then your world blew up.

Forgive us, our sisters, for we knew not what we did.

Oh, there were those who knew, knew the bomb was not necessary, knew that the war in Japan was virtually over; the war-lords here dropped it as the first act of our cold war against Russia. And the colored children of Asia were the sacrifices.

★

WE HOPE, profoundly, that Dr. William H. Hitzig and Dr. Arthur J. Barsky will mend the scars so that the young women will return to their community to resume a whole life again. For we learn from the press that they have "virtually shunned society in their common suffering." May the deft surgeons restore them to their fullness.

And may mankind never again suffer as these have suffered, as their kin have suffered. For these are but 25. What of the untold thousands in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were not brought here? Who will return life to the hundreds of thousands of families who died needlessly in the holocaust the madmen wrought?

The overwhelming majority of Americans rejoice that these victims of atomic barbarism have been brought to Mt. Sinai and respect the doctors who volunteered their services. For our Government did not lift a finger. We do not know all that transpired behind the scenes even before these were able to come.

★

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of the Saturday Review, who had much to do with their coming, told some staggering truths in his magazine. His account reveals a code and a practice that created the atombomb mentality.

How many of us know that the 25 lingered a year in Japan before funds were raised to transport the 25 here? That a trans-ocean air company would not give them passage until every dollar and penny were laid on the counter? How many of us know the difficulties encountered to raise the cash for the maidens' lodging, their out-of-hospital care, their pin-money to buy a magazine, or possibly even, a bottle of our counted Coca Cola?

How many of us know that the group bringing them went to foundation after foundation that have billions of dollars at their disposal and were turned down?

Who can hear, without a flush of shame, that among the reasons one of the foundations refused even this token mite of

(Continued on Page 11)

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

—See Page 2

Violence, Holdouts Signal Tough Labor Fights

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, observing the rising curve on the nation's strike chart and the stretchout of walkouts to many weeks and months, advises its business world readers that "1955 will be one of the toughest bargaining years since World War II ended."

The Wall Street Journal also noted that the showdown stage of 1955 bargaining, affecting directly more than 2,000,000 workers, is only weeks away.

The Journal's advice to its readers, mostly on the employer side of the bargaining table, is undoubtedly intended to stiffen the already stiff employer front. But the observation is true. It took 59 days of striking for 30,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers, in the longest and most bitterly-fought railroad walkout since the 1922 shopmen's strike, to force the company to arbitrate whether it should be required to deduct from pay envelopes half the cost of a welfare fund, just as all southern and northern railroads are doing.

NO EXTRA COST was involved for the company. L. & N. simply became "principled," concerned for the "individual rights" of its employes not to have the deduction.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. whose 50,000 workers in eight southern states came out March 14, on the same day the L. & N. strike began, have not even been able to move the company for arbitration. The company in that case, too, insists on a no-strike guarantee without giving guarantees for settlement of grievances.

The entire strike map bears out the same toughening up pattern. There was no basis for illusion fostered by employers and, unfortunately by certain union leaders, that some sort of Guaranteed Annual Wage is in the works. A month of negotiations with General Motors and Ford has borne that out. The union this week announced that, far from giving something, the companies want to take a way a great deal, and the locals have been directed to take a strike vote to be completed by May 23.

The killing of Charles Wright, an L&N striker with a bullet in the back of his head (in "self-defense" say the company men) points up the return of the old, open brutal strikebreaking, scab-running, union-busting days which many of us thought were gone forever. The days when you can depend on a token picket committee to shut a plant are gone.

★

BUT JUST as the employers—ateing as though led from one center—are determined to turn the trend back to wage cutting and the open shop, so the workers, too, are becoming more militant than they have been for years. The workers are ahead of their leaders. This is even recognized in the strike survey of the Wall Street Journal. Federal Mediation Director Joseph F. Finnegan is quoted as saying:

"There is a feeling among union members that they missed the boat last year. . . . There is a general pent up restiveness. They've got to blow off some steam."

What he means, of course, is that the workers seeing the new profit records, and recalling that last year most of the union leaders advised settlements on nothing or next-to-nothing, are determined to make up for what they missed last year.

★

WITH FORD first in line (May 29) and GM next, (June 7) contract deadlines will come due in rapid succession in the weeks to follow until June 30, the deadline for the steel wage reopener. Affected also are maritime, farm equipment, glass, meat packing, copper and many other groups.

It now appears that much of the current wave of long strikes merge into the key negotiations in auto, steel, farm equipment, maritime and glass. From the viewpoint of the employers those strikes are designed to discourage substantial demands or resistance from the workers in those key industries that usually set the "pattern."

Significant and ominous is the parallel "ideological" campaign launched by the employers against labor. It is a line of McCarthyite economics voiced by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce in his keynote speech before its convention last week. He took the position that the labor leaders of America, despite their known vicious opposition to Communism, are really "Marxists" and advocate "socialism."

He arrives at the view by simply labeling almost the entire legislative program of the CIO and AFL

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Report Deflates Jobs Ballyhoo
• Union-Busting in New England

BALLYHOO about big employment pickup fell flat when latest government report revealed close to three million unemployed—2,962,00 to be exact—according to admittedly understated figures of Census Bureau. Report released May 6 indicated unemployment was heavier than official statement. Under classification "not in labor force" it placed 800,000 more adult Americans than a year earlier.

★

UNION - BUSTING was charged to holdout New England textile companies by striking CIO Textile Union. It pointed out that manufacturers in Fall River-New Bedford area, which originally demanded a 10c cut against which union struck, have been standing pat against the union while employers in other parts of New England have settled.

★

PARKE DAVIS & CO., leading drug makers and key producer of Salk anti-polio vaccine finally settled with CIO Chemical Union for 13-cents hourly raise. Company had at first walked out of negotiations, trying to charge union with holding up production of vaccine. Union exposed company's trick and pact was finally settled without strike.

★

GOODYEAR company signed agreement with CIO Rubber Workers providing increase in pension and liberalization of sickness and accident benefits. Wage increases were not included.

★

STRIKE of auto parts workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., forced workers out at Dana Corp., in Willys Motors plant in Toledo, O., to shut down. AFL Auto Union led workers out at Dana Corp., in Fort Wayne. If strike continues it could affect other auto plants.

★

UNION SHOP legalization in modified form was proposed in bill submitted to North Carolina state legislature. Bill would amend right-to-work law to require newly hired workers to join union if majority of workers in plant are already in union.

★

REPEAL of Alabama right-to-work law was urged by Gov. James E. Folsom in message to state legislature. He said law is aimed "to shatter the rights of working people."

★

SYLVANIA electric workers in Buffalo voted 543 - 11 to strike in dispute over pay rates on automated jobs. Another scheduled strike in Buffalo area —Ford assembly plant — was stayed at last minute when company agreed to make saftey check and submit new production plans to UAW-CIO Local 425.

★

MICA Insulator workers in Schenectady ended four-week strike with round of wage increase and other gains. Strikers, members of unaffiliated UE, had received support of other unions in area.

★

ARRESTS were meted out to members of ILGWU in Fayetteville, Tenn., for violation of injunction barring union members from coming within 1,000 feet of struck Serbin, Inc. plant.

GM, Ford Strike Votes Set as Companies Stall

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

CIO AUTO WORKERS UNION leaders headed by president Walter Reuther told shop delegates representing half a million workers in General Motors and Ford plants to complete a strike vote by May 25.

The vote will be conducted in 67 Ford plants and 128 General Motors plants in the United States. Negotiations with General Motors are going on in Canada and the UAW announced it has asked GM in Canada for the same basic annual wage package as it is demanding in the United States. No strike vote is being taken there yet.

The call for the strike vote was made as Reuther addressed national council meetings of Ford and GM workers here last week. He blistered both auto companies for their refusal to bargain on what the union was asking. The conference heard reports by Ford and GM-UAW leaders that the company negotiators were ridiculing the union's demands and presenting impossible proposals to the union, seeking to weaken its ability to protect its members on the job.

★

MEANWHILE, it is the "biggest year" in the auto industry, which is drooling over 750,000 a month production of 1955 models.

It is also the "biggest year" for stockpiling of 1955 cars. Some 750,000 new cars are tucked away in lots, warehouses, showrooms and wherever the employers can place them. Unionists here term this the company's "strike fund."

It's the "biggest year" for profits for the auto companies. GM made $308,000,000 in the first quarter of 1955, Chrysler cleaned up $34½ million and Ford's profits are reported higher than in the first quarter of 1954. It is estimated by Ford unionists that that company mopped up over $200,000,000 in 1954.

The Wall Street Journal recently reported that the first quarter reports of auto and equipment plants was $346,915,000, up 69 per cent from the first quarter of 1954.

★

THE UAW recently disclosed that GM and Ford could pay for the guaranteed annual wage, as well as 40 hours call-in pay, 25 per cent increase in pensions, 11.6c an hour wage increase, improved fringe benefits.

The UAW asked GM and Ford to pay 8c an hour per employe with a maximum liability of 16c per hour per employe to finance GAW. With tax savings these amounts would come to only 4c and 8c an hour to be paid out by the companies. At the most GM is asked to pay out $70 million a year, Ford $26 million. Last year the death of excess profits tax alone meant a saving of $175 million for GM and $60 million for Ford, much more than they are asked to pay annually for GAW.

★

IN A LETTER to 15,000 Ford workers this last week, Bill McKie, "grand old man" of Ford Local 600, writes that the UAW can win its 1955 demands. He proposes that the union use labor unity for winning victory, by Reuther and AFL President George Meany calling an immediate joint session of the AFL and CIO boards to warn Ford and GM that if they don't settle then a national conference of all labor unions will be called to throw the weight of 15,000,000 union workers behind the auto workers.

Reuther told the GM and Ford delegates that one can no longer appeal to the morals of the corporations, it's going to take a strike vote to make them come around.

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

By AUGUSTA STRONG

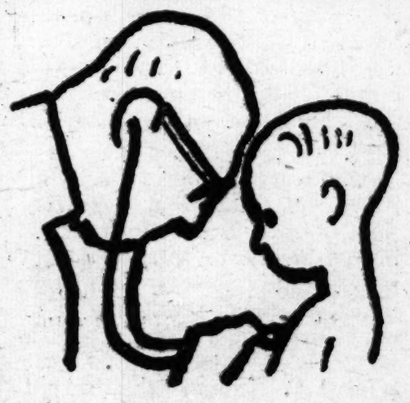
DR. LEONARD A. Scheele who shares part of the responsibility for the off—and—on uncertainties about polio inoculations, had very little new to aid the solution of the many problems when he appeared last week on a nationwide television program.

The U.S. Surgeon-General, interviewed by Ed Murrow on his "See It Now" hour, said the Public Health Service was belatedly starting a batch-by-batch inspection of the vaccine already produced and methods of preparing it. Until the five companies manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a team of government-chosen scientists, he said, he could not predict the date inoculations would start again.

Dr. Scheele stressed again the one point of agreement among those connected with the anti-polio program—that we have no reason to doubt either the effectiveness or the safety of the vaccine in preventing polio.

★

HOWEVER, Dr. Scheele had no proposals for coping with other major questions—such as production of the vaccine in sufficient quantities to reach the most susceptible children before the polio season; fair distribution and reduce profiteering.



When pressed for a comment on the possibility of Federal controls, Dr. Scheele repeated the position of his superior, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of President Eisenhower.

"Every manufacturer," he declared, "has pledged to observe age distribtution." He disregarded reports that scandalized the nation of shots being given to adults and of the appearance of the vaccine on the commercial market, when supplies were unavailable for school children.

"These things (referring to distribution) don't worry me," he shrugged. He felt certain that there would be sufficient control assured if parents and doctors were asked to restrict the serum at this time to the five and nine age groups.

MEANWHILE other developments were:

• • A more frequently heard demand for the ouster of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby from the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York blamed Mrs. Hobby for many of the confusions that had developed, and prepared to question both her and Dr. Scheele in Congressional hearings soon.

• The Cutter laboratory, whose vaccine was used in instances where 44 children have since contracted polio, was excluded from the inspection tour of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their vaccine is currently banned from the market, but is still being produced pending further studies.

All states suspended their inoculation programs until release of findings of the U.S. Public Health Service.

• The head of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis declared that only the Federal Government could effectively control the allocation of the Salk vaccine.

• President Eisenhower told his news conference that no child would be deprived of the Salk vaccine because of inability to pay, but revealed no program to cover such cases.

• Bills for the Federal control of the vaccine distribution and cost were introduced before both House and Senate.

• It was estimated that the cost to the government of enough shots to immunize all children in the nation up to the age of 20 would be about $144 million.

Financial estimates of the profit to manufacturers from the Salk vaccine came to twenty million dollars, according to reports of Sutro & Co., a West Coast brokerage firm. This represents a 33 percent profit on all vaccine produced.

Decidedly at variance with his own head of the United States Public Health Service, President Eisenhower told newsmen last week that the government had released the Salk vaccine for distribution too quickly, under public pressure. Trouble may have arisen, he said, from manufacturers' efforts to speed-up production, though he stated his belief in its eventual effectiveness. Scientists probably tried, he indicated, to take a short cut.

Soviet Union Surprises Touring Illinois Editor

CHARLESTON, Ill. — A newspaper editor in this farming community, Benjamin Weir, was back at his desk this week, telling the home folks about his trip to the Soviet Union.

Weir was one of a group of American editors who went on a six-week tour through USSR and the people's democracies of Eastern Europe.

Surprise and wonder filled some of Weir's accounts of his travels. Although he re-affirmed his complete allegiance to capitalism, to the American systems of production and agriculture, Weir did not produce the usual phony horror stories of so-called "life behind the iron curtain."

In conclusion, he wrote: "Russia is an enigma. We were frankly surprised to find conditions on the surface there as good as they seem."

The editor of the Charleston (Ill.) Courier announced that he had waited until his return to write his account, stating that he wanted to avoid "censorship." He indicated, however, that during his trip, he was quite free from restrictions, surveillance, and even customs inspection.

He criticized the system of Soviet collective farming but concluded his glowing account of a visit to a large collective in the Moscow region as follows:

"After our visit to the farm, we were taken to the chairman's home 'for tea,' but the tea turned out to be a full dinner; as I looked at the table before sitting down I was forcefully reminded of the expression, 'the table was groaning' from the volume of edibles. We all had an extremely friendly visit around the table, with many toasts and extending of appreciation and best wishes."

The Central Illinois editor wrote with praise of the new 32-story Moscow University, of the Moscow subway, of the Leningrad Palace of Culture for the youth, of the ballet performances which the American editors attended.

Penn Students Hear Communists Explain Their Party's Position

By ROBERT KLONSKY

PHILADELPHIA. — The oppressive wall of anti-Communist hysteria received another blow at the University of Pennsylvania May 2 when some 200 students participated in a discussion of the Communist Party program as part of their regular class work.

The students—members of Dr. D. Lincoln Harter's Political Science course in propaganda—had what the Philadelphia Inquirer saw fit to describe as an "unparalleled opportunity" to see, hear and question a couple of real, live, 'avowed' Communists." And they liked the idea!

★

IT ALL began in the most normal fashion with a telephoned request by Dr. Harter to the office of the Communist Party. "We would like a representative of your party to appear before our class on Propaganda to explain your program and answer questions."

Harry Williams, who served as research assistant to the defense legal staff in the recent Smith Act trial here and who is now working with the educational department of the party, was reached and asked if he would accept the speaking engagement. He did.

This writer went along with Williams to the class to listen and observe. Subsequently we were both drawn into answering a barrage of questions by the students at the conclusion of the session.

We found a healthy, sober desire to find answers to real questions: "How do you propose to maintain peace?" "Does the party advocate force and violence?" "How come only one party in the Soviet Union?"

We also found sharp expressions of hostility and confusion, reflecting the fact that these students had been living for a decade on an undiluted diet of anti-Communist, anti-Soviet hash. We were soberly impressed by the apparent ability displayed by many of these young men and women to resist the corrupting influence of the 'black cloud of fear" which has hovered over our universities these past years and to still retain that democratic outlook which is being reborn today on our nation's campuses.

★

WILLIAMS opened the session by saying: "We, of the Communist Party, welcome this opportunity to speak with you. Our program states that 'Only the widest unity of the American people can avert the disaster of economic ruin, fascism and war. Only the most openminded and deep-going democratic debate can produce such unity.' We recognize in this invitation that the need for such debate and discussion is now being felt not only by us but by other sections of the American people."

He then proceeded to a 15-minute presentation, summarizing the program of the Communist Party —"The American way to jobs, peace, equal rights and democracy"—and quoting from it.

At the end of the session the students took more than 200 copies of the program, plus a substantial supply of other literature.

During this 15-minute presentation, Williams spelled out the meaning of the program's opening statement, that "Our country and its people rapidly are approaching a crisis." He also expanded upon the program's call for "a new course in domestic and foreign affairs."

In closing his presentation he dealt with the Communist Party's perspective for socialism in the United States, challenging certain misrepresentations by quoting from the final section of the program.

Eskimo Member of Peary Trip Dies

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.

Odaq, only surviving Eskimo who accompanied Robert Peary on his Arctic explorations, died in his home at Thule, Greenland, the Danish Greenland department announced today. His age was not known.

Last year Odaq was made a member of the Explorers Club of New York but was unable to go to the U. S. because of poor health.

He was a friend of Mathew Henson, a Negro member of the Peary expedition who died last year.

Parke Davis CIO Workers Win 13c-Hour Raise

DETROIT. — The grim determination of a group of workers not to be buffaloed into taking a toke wage increase by a conniving employer, won out when 2,000 members of the CIO Chemical Workers Union won a 13-cent an hour wage increase from the Parke Davis Company as one of the makers of the Salk polio vaccine.

Aided by the kept press, Parke Davis company twisted and sought to squirm out of paying the workers legitimate demands and the kept press hollered that the CIO workers were going to deprive children of getting polio vaccine.

CIO president Walter Reuther branded this lowdown form of union busting as seeking to capitalize on the public's desire to have their children vaccinated and using that to put over an anti-union type of agreement. The workers steadfastly stated in public they were not responsible if a strike took place and that Park Davis which was balking on the wage increase could well afford it. In the first quarter of 1955 the company got out of its workers in profits, $2,832,063. The union dropped its demand for a guaranteed annual wage. The new contract gives the workers seven cents an hour wage increase and six cents next May. Pensions will be $2 a month for each year of service up to 30 years. The contract is for two years.

Groups Join Follow-Up On Disarmament Parley

CHICAGO.—Follow-up plans and added support were announced this week by a broad grouping of organizations who came together there to discuss world disarmament.

Mrs. Robert W. Maynard, executive director of the Illinois division, American Association for the United Nations, declared that many groups were expressing deep interest in a peace program.

Joining in the movement this week, she said, were the following: the Cook County CIO, the Hadassah, the Chicago Religious Liberals, the American Baptist Convention, the Brethren Service Commission, the B'nai B'rith Women's Council.

★

THESE organizations joined the sponsors of the newly-formed Conference on Effective Disarmament and World Development, which had its first gathering on April 30 at the Sherman Hotel. More than 300 representatives of organizations attended the all-day session on various aspects of disarmament and peace. One of the actions of the conference was to call for the abolition of H-Bomb tests.

Among the original sponsoring organizations were: the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the American Friends Service Committee, the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the YWCA, the American Jewish Congress, the Chicago Ethical Society, the United World Federalists.

★

THE PARLEY overwhelmingly supported a proposal for the carrying on of activities here on disarmament. Mrs. Maynard, who was elected continuations chairman, declared that the response from Chicago groups was "more gratifying than we had hoped."

Among the follow-up ideas being discussed are the formation of study groups and community workshops on disarmament, the preparation of films and exhibits on peace, the holding of an even larger peace conference in October at about the time that the 10th anniversary of the United Nations is celebrated.

Urge House O.K. Of State FEPC

CHICAGO.—Mass pressure on members of the Illinois House was urged this week by organizations supporting the state FEPC bill, H.B. 27.

The Chicago Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People invited organizations to discuss this and other civil rights legislation at a conference on Sunday afternoon, May 15, 3 p.m. at the Washington Park YMCA, 5000 Indiana.

On that evening, the Chicago Youth Council of the NAACP is sponsoring a Freedom Day Rally at the Washington Park Fieldhouse, 5531 South Parkway.

FREEDOM DAY was designated at May 17 by the NAACP, marking the first anniversary of the U. S. Supreme Court decision against the segregation of public schools.

The state FEPC bill was up for House action following a 20-to9 vote in committee reporting the measure out favorably. Seventeen Democrats and three Republicans approved the bill. The nine House members voting against it were all Republicans.

Truckdrivers Ask Two-Year Contract

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (FP). — The threat of a strike of 20,000 truck drivrs in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut was renewed heer as officials of the International Brotherhood of drivers are "tired of day-to-day waiting."

Negotiations have been in progress since April 12, the date when the old contract expired, and work has continued on a day-to-day basis.

The drivers, now averaging $1.67 an hour, are insisting on a two-year contract with raises ranging from 50 cents to 75 cents an hour. Truck operators have offered a 28-cent increase, with the maximum to be reached in a three-year period.

Lynn Workers Rally Backs 'No Contract - No Work' Stand

LYNN, Mass.—Three thousand GE workers recently jammed City Hall Auditorium in Lynn to back up their leaders in Local 201, IUE-CIO on the "No Contract, No Work" demand. Business Agent Hugh McManus gave the main report, attacking GE's slashing of conditions in the Lynn plant, and their arrogance in negotiations with the union.

McManus called for full support of the membership in the coming negotiations. The vote to support the union's position was passed unanimously with great applause and cheering.

Timothy Daley, former president of the UE Local 201 during past NLRB elections, and this year elected Assistant Business Agent of the IUE Local, stated that for the first time in 5 years, Lynn GE workers were united against the company. Amid applause, he called for a militant and united membership to take the company on this year.

The meeting was an effective answer to the tons of propaganda poured forth by GE in its attempt to get the workers to indicate a lack of trust in their leardership.

The Lynn GE workers are ready for the struggles ahead.

Meanwhile, every day, sharp struggles are taking place in all three GE plants in Lynn against management's attempts to do a job on the workers. Latest hassle is in the Everett plant over production standards for salaried workers. Management is trying to measure output for dayworkers. In at least one section, inspectors have been put on piecework, as the company tries to get incentive effort from salaried workers.

There is the same ferment in other GE plants throughout the state. IUE-CIO workers at the Pittsfield plant walked off the job in protest against wage cuts resulting from new time studies. Five hundred GE power transformer tank shop workers left the job an hour early in protest over the company action. Two weeks before there was a similar walkout of 100 welders who quit early in protest over the use of automatic welding machines in the shop.

Three hundred and fifty Fitchburg GE workers in the IUE-CIO forced the company to come off its high horse with a 16-day strike this month. Local management arrogantly went ahead to change the senority system in the plant. Two women with 11 years service, were laid off while less senior workers stayed on the job. The company refused to negotiate this and other seniority grievances.

The Fitchburg workers went out despite the "no-strike" clause in their contract. They won a partial victory over the company, and went back to work only after a firm commitment to negotiate the grievances involved. The workers now feel that they can win final victory on the outstanding grievances.

Strikers Can Lose Insurance and Vote

LEWISTON, Me. — The New England textile strike has served to turn the attention of workers to poor relief laws existing in Maine that have in some respects been unaltered from their model, the Elizabethan poor laws of England.

This came about when Robert Baillargeon, head of the Lewiston welfare department, ruled that all strikers seeking relief would have to declare themselves paupers and cash their insurance policies. The declaration of pauperization, Baillargeon explained, carries with it the loss of voting rights.

Labor Institute

CHICAGO.—A one-day institute on "Unions, Automation and Job Security" will be held for trade unionists here on May 20, in the Hamilton Hotel, sponsored by Roosevelt University and the University of Illinois.

'Red' Purge Aids Company— But Men are Out 13 Weeks

BOSTON.—Can a union membership secure better wages and working conditions from an employer by disassociating itself from leaders and affiliations that have been charged with left wing ideas and programs?

This question has confronted many workers in the years that saw the rise of thought control and McCarthyism. The issue generally is provoked by the employer, a governmental agency, or forces within the union responsive to outside influence.

In the instance of the Boston Mutual Insurance Co. agents, formerly represented through the independent Distributive Processing and Office Workers of America, a union charged with left wing leanings, it was a state agency that raised the question.

The Massachusetts Commission on Communism about two years ago opened an attack on leaders of the union at Boston Mutual. One of the commission members, Senator Powers, a veteran demogogue who is trying to bolster his chances to become mayor of Boston by every possible device of headline hunting, piously denied that any scheme was afoot to assist the company in its conflict with the union. All the Commission wanted to do, Powers insisted, was to "purge" the situation and make amicable collective bargaining a possibility.

Aided by the reactionary press of Boston, sufficient confusion was created by the Commission to make the union impotent through internal strife. After this spade work by the legislative body, three elections were held by the National Labor Relations Board among employes of Boston Mutual. Eventually the affiliation with the DP&OWA was dropped and the ton Mutual slipped in a new one. It enabled the company to set up a new method of paying the agents AFL Insurance Agents International Union selected in its place.

But the company quickly stepped in to profit from the actions of the Commission. The old contract with the agents expired and Boswhich, according to George L. Russ, president of the AFL union, claim was made that the Commission was acting as an anti-union agency. Subsequent events have demonstrated the validity of the charge.

The strike of the agents came before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration last week. Here the company representative,

has amounted to a $6 wage cut on the average for all salesmen. The union was not a party to this change.

Boston Mutual sliced a part of the guaranteed earnings and made the agents more dependent upon getting new business to maintain their earnings. This, Russ explained, is extremely difficult because the company has not expanded the lines of insurance it offers and competition is very keen in the insurance field.

To oppose this pay cut, which in some individual cases was as much as $30 a week, the union struck. The walkout is now in its 13th week and there is no sign of a settlement.

During all this period of hardship it is noteworthy that the generally talkative Senator Powers lapsed into silence with respect to the union. He has extended no helping hand now that the agents of Boston Mutual have complied with his demands that they "purify" themselves. Powers earlier purpled with indignation when the William A. Ryan, sought to convince the Board that there was no such thing as a pay cut.

This was branded as "a deliberate lie" by Isaac Groner, general counsel for the AFL who said that Boston Mutual's 1954 report to the State Insurance Department "shows that the agents made $76,000 less than in 1953."

Ryan, at the hearing, rejected the union's proposal of arbitration. The state body has no authority in this respect and can merely determine which party is at fault in the dispute.

Meanwhile, the agents can look back to the day when the Massachusetts Commission on Communism intervened into its affairs. That intervention, cloaked with the old-anti-Communist trappings, has cost $76,000 in cold cash plus the financial sacrifices that have been made during the course of the strike.

On the other hand, the Boston Mutual Insurance Co. must be a fervent admirer of the legislative "crusade against communism." It paid dividends.

Textile Strikers Firm Despite Bates Setback

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — As the New England textile strike rolls into its fourth week, New Bedford cotton workers are standing firmer than ever.

Meanwhile, 4,000 Bates workers in the State of Maine are back at work as 19,000 others in Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island continue the strike. The Maine workers went back under an agreement which would pass off to them any increases or cuts that the New Bedford workers get.

News of the Bates settlement caused widespread anger in New Bedford and Fall River, heart of the New England textile strike.

The last meeting of the striking Hathaway local was the stormiest in years. Almost 60 workers took to the floor to discuss the Bates settlement. Two-thirds of the workers expressed bitterness that they were left to carry the ball for the whole textile union. There is no doubt that Bates was the weak link among the textile chains. Had the Bates strikers been encouraged by the TWUA-CIO leadership to stick it out a few days longer, Bates would have settled for the status quo with no strings attached, as have 37 other New England textile firms.

But the New Bedford workers are not taking this setback lying down. Relief activities for the strike are in full swing. Two relief stations have been established in the city. Facilities of the Woodrow Wilson Club, a Polish civic group in the South End, have been made available to the TWUA-CIO strikers. The Sharpshooters Club in the North End has thrown open a store front for the union relief committee. Full-time business agents are in charge of each center.

Workers feeling the pinch can get assistance here. Relief is a big factor in this strike because of the low wages earned for years in textile. Workers averaging $1.31 an much aside. Nor has the short-time of recent months helped.

City welfare blanks are available as is other state help. The relief committees have made special arrangemnets with the city's merchants. The small storeowners are giving the strike marvelous cooperation. Workers who have payments due on furniture or appliances notify the committee. The committee contacts the store, which then does not press for payment.

The Salvation Army is also playing a role. They are furnishing needy workers with supplies of U. S. government surplus food. A special truck load was brought into the city last week for this express purpose.

Help is also forthcoming under the leadership of a committee of the 14 locals of the TWUA-CIO in the city, 12 of which are not on strike. Membership meetings of each local last week ratified proposals to assess each member 25 cents a week for the duration of the strike.

The textile strike is rolling in New Bedford. Each new step forward, however, has had to be won at the expense of a tussle with the appointed TWUA area director, George Carignan. At the moment, a sharp struggle is going on over the question of mass picketing. The workers are anxious to turn out in large numbers on the picket line. Should the strike drag on, New Bedford may well see mass textile picket lines.

Certainly, no other method can demonstrate so clearly to textile baron Seabury Stanton, president at the Berkshire-Hathaway chain, that the workers mean business.

The Negro People — Labor's Ally

An Editorial

MASSACHUSETTS labor is on the march. Fed up with being clobbered for 2½ years by the big corporations and their Washington GOP stooges, workers are fighting back. Favored by the GOP, the bosses want to squeez even greater profits from the workers. Long, bitter strikes are the result.

In Boston, packing-house workers at Colonial enter the 8th month of their strike led by the UPWA-CIO. The ILGWU just wound up a 13-week strike in Dorchester by sending the workers back without a settlement. Elsewhere on this page the tremendous ferment in the GE chain is presented.

Despite the tough struggles, the workers are confident they can win gains. The recent 10-cent hourly wage boost won by the Boston Carpenters is a good example. But to win such victories, labor has got to throw its Sunday punch at the companies. Labor must rally all of its allies. One of these allies is the Negro people.

The bosses know this, too. The big majority of strikebreakers at Colonial are Negro. The same was true in Dorchester during the ILGWU strike.

• • •

DO THE bosses really want to advance the cause of the Negro people? Colonial provides the answer. Colonial was once a lily-white shop. The UPWA-CIO had to conduct a long battle with Colonial to win jobs for Negroes; and then to win equal rights on upgrading. Colonial management would like to use Negro workers as scabs today; tomorrow they are ready to boot them out of the door.

No one sympathizes with a scab—no matter his color. But organized labor here should seriously ask itself: "What have we been doing to win the Negro people as our ally?" Good resolutions are very often passed in both the AFL and CIO in this state. But can an unemployed Negro worker eat a resolution? Can he patch a crack in the wall of his all-too-often sub-standard apartment with a resolution?

Last week's Fifth Annual Labor Institute at Boston University, sponsored by a number of AFL and CIO unions in cooperation with the B. U. Human Relations Center dealt mainly with the question of discrimination in industry, and having spent a day on the question, presumably will drop it for another year. It was revealed at the session that in its nine years of existence, the State Commission against Discrimination (FEPC) has handled only 1,500 complaints and that only four unions have availed themselves of its procedures. The atmosphere of complacency, cultivated by influences outside the ranks of labor at the Institute, obviously infects labor leadership, too—and yet rank and file grievances, audible in the corridors at B. U. last Saturday, indicate that an aroused labor movement joining forces on this issue would require that the Commission become something more than the white-washing agency it now is.

Resolutions must be put into action. The railroad industry in this state remains largely a white man's preserve. There are no Negro engineers, firemen, conductors or brakemen. In the non-operating trades, Negroes are relegated to the menial tasks of cleaners and porters.

Yet the railroads enjoy certain privileges granted to them by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Is it also their privilege to flaunt the state FEPC law? Is this not a fine opportunity for organized labor to show where its stands on the fight for Negro rights?

• • •

THE 70,000 Negro people in our state are in their great majority, workers. Many are members of unions. In struggle after struggle, organized Negro workers have demonstrated their solidarity with their white brothers. Nowhere is this seen more clearly than in the splendid efforts of the Negro strikers at Colonial. Nor does the Negro community lag behind. The Boston Negro community has let it be known in no uncertain terms that the Negro strike-breakers represent a pitiful minority of the Negro people.

A fighting stand today on all issues of Negro rights by white trade unionists will help rally the Negro people even closer around the AFL, CIO and independent unions in the economic and political battles ahead. It is up to organized labor to take the lead in winnings a most valuable ally, the Negro people.

BUTCHERS PICKET FOR HIGHER PAY

BOSTON.—Four hundred and fifty butchers, members of Local 575, UPW-CIO have thrown picket-lines around 15 Boston packinghouse in a determined move to end their underdog status in the New England packing industry.

Their first strike in 16 years, members of the newly-former Local 575 want to bring pay rates in line with other workers in the industry, who have a $1.55 hourly minimum as compared with the highly-skilled butchers' minimum of from $1.25 to $1.35. They are also demanding improvements in seniority provisions, insurance and a number of other fringe benefits.

The packinghouses, banded together in the Boston Wholesale Meat Dealers Association, met with union representatives a week ago, but have shown no inclination to give up their long-established profit-gouging policies by coming to a reasonable settlement.

With the strike solid and the packinghouses shut down, the enthusiasm and high morale of the strikers, fifty of whom are women, has dashed the Meat Dealers' hope that the long drawn-out Colonial strike would make workers in the industry shy away from strike action. Instead, they are already learning Colonial's lesson — that flaunting the just demands of a militant union membership can become an expensive and unpopular undertaking.

New Haven President Speaks to Rail Union

BOSTON.—Non-operating craft unionists on the New Haven Railroad, who have voted for a work slowdown and a one-day protest stoppage against layoffs, this week witnessed the spectacle of their bitterets enemy being invited as one of the principal speakers at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in Boston.

He is Patrick B. McGinnis, president of the New Haven, who has bluntly rejected all efforts by the non-ops to gain the restoration of 367 jobs on the railroad system.

McGinnis has been boasting about the improved financial standing of the New Haven since he took it over. However, he presented an entirely different picture when faced with protests from the unions. What McGinnis is doing is fattening the profits of the stockholders by reducing maintenance and safety.

Fur Workers in NLRB Election

PEABODY, Mass. (FP). — The dispute between the CIO and AFL over which branch of organized labor will represent some 4,000 leather workers in this area will be decided in an NLRB election within the next 30 days.

The CIO, which expelled the fur union in its 1949 purge of left-wing unions, has set up an organizing committee here in an attempt to win the leather workers.

AUTOMATION—Facts and Fiction
—See Page 3

The Worker
New York-Harlem Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XX, No. 20 (16 Pages) — MAY 15, 1955 Price 10 Cents

Big 4 Meet Stirs Hopes of World

By JOSEPH CLARK

NOW THAT the Eisenhower Administration has agreed to a top level Big Four meeting it's going to be awfully hard to argue that our government wanted it all along but those Russians were against it. A cable from Paris to the N. Y. Times (May 10) notes how "slowly and reluctantly" the U.S. was moving toward a conference with the Soviet Union.

Remarkably frank was the admission in a United Press story of May 11, which stated:

"President Eisenhower's decision to meet his fellow leaders of the Big Four powers has come only after months of mounting pressure on the United States Government from all over the world.

"The pressure has come directly from leaders of allied governments. It has stemmed, however, from the fear of ordinary people all over the world of what might happen to them if the United States and Soviet Russia clashed in an atomic war.

"It increased after the crew of a Japanese fishing boat were affected by radioactive ash which fell on them as a result of the United States H-bomb test at Bikini—800 miles away—on March 1, 1954."

★

APPROVINGLY, the UP dispatch adds that "The United States resisted the pressure firmly."

In fact Eisenhower changed his stand on a meeting of the Big Four heads of state between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. on Monday night, necessitating a change between the two "late city editions" of Tuesday's N. Y. Times.

The first of the late city editions carried a column by James Reston, chief of its Washington Bureau entitled "An analysis of the reasons for U. S. Reluctance on a top-level meeting." And the column started off by saying:

"The Administration is not committing itself for the time being to a meeting between President Eisenhower and the other Big Four heads of government."

But the next edition of the Times yanked that story and led off with a Reston page-one story announcing that Eisenhower had authorized a meeting of the four heads of state.

★

IN THIS LATER story Reston said that as late as 7 p.m. Eisenhower was reported still favoring a foreign ministers meeting rather than a heads of state conference, but that at 10 p.m. he gave Dulles the authorization. Reston then shows some of the pressures which forced Eisenhower's hand.

"Washington has been under considerable pressure," Reston wrote, "from the British Government, now facing the election, to agree at once to a meeting of heads of government."

It turns out that the Conservatives need Washington's help. The main charge of the Laborites—during the election campaign, that is—is that the Conservatives just trail behind the U. S. State Department, and the U. S. State Department opposes a top level Big Four meeting. The people of Britain unanimously demand such a meeting and the Conservatives needed the Eisenhower agreement to

(Continued on Page 4)

No Doubts on Our Stand

FOLLOWING announcement of the projected four-power "top-level" conference, we grabbed the newspapers in town, curious to see how they reacted. As expected, most reactions ranged from "cautious" to downright hostile.

There was no need for anyone to wonder how The Worker would react. Few papers in our country can boost of the consistent record of championship and struggle for just such a gathering to maintain peace.

Why the difference between our position and the other newspapers? Because we are a workingclass newspaper. The workingclass has nothing to gain from the efforts to dominate other economies and other peoples, which inspire the actions of Big Business ruling circles—except when they're forced to make concessions to the vast peace desires of humanity.

As our readers know, because we're that kind of paper, we keep going only by devoted financial support of our readers.

Our annual spring $100,000 fund campaign is half over in point of time. So far though, we've received slightly less than $30,000 or 30 percent. (See page 13 for results so far).

In the spirit of the developing opportunities for peace, for which we've fought so long, we urge our readers and reader groups to step up the fund campaign so we can continue going.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y. 3 N.Y.

Assignment U.S.A.

To the Maidens from Hiroshima

By JOSEPH NORTH

THE plane in from the Far East brought the Maidens of Hiroshima. Then they were paraded heartlessly across the video screen and in the newspapers as though they were some kind of exotic theatrical troupe.

The ruinous scars that disfigured their lives were hidden in the photographs. What remained were the lovely round faces and almond eyes of the Japanese people. You could not see the hideous blemishes left by the bombs that were made in America.

None but the surgeons could see the contractions of muscle and skin caused by the burns, the legs, the arms, the fingers that have lost their mobility. The schoolgirl whose nose was burned away was in none of the photos, mercifully so, the photographers felt. Mercifully?

★

AMERICA should have seen those faces, for these are the faces of our children should the generals who cavort madly on Yucca Flats get their war.

Forgive us, Maidens of Hiroshima, forgive us if you can. America's mothers and fathers were not consulted that awful morning of Aug. 6, ten years ago, when you came to school, early that day, to help your teachers, as the news-accounts reveal, to get the chalk and erasers and to clean the blackboard. And then your world blew up.

Forgive us, our sisters, for we knew not what we did.

Oh, there were those who knew, knew the bomb was not necessary, knew that the war in Japan was virtually over; the war-lords here dropped it as the first act of our cold war against Russia. And the colored children of Asia were the sacrifices.

★

WE HOPE, profoundly, that Dr. William H. Hitzig and Dr. Arthur J. Barsky will mend the scars so that the young women will return to their community to resume a whole life again. For we learn from the press that they have "virtually shunned society in their common suffering." May the deft surgeons restore them to their fullness.

And may mankind never again suffer as these have suffered, as their kin have suffered. For these are but 25. What of the untold thousands in Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were not brought here? Who will return life to the hundreds of thousands of families who died needlessly in the holocaust the madmen wrought?

The overwhelming majority of Americans rejoice that these victims of atomic barbarism have been brought to Mt. Sinai and respect the doctors who volunteered their services. For our Government did not lift a finger. We do not know all that transpired behind the scenes even before these were able to come.

★

NORMAN COUSINS, editor of the Saturday Review, who had much to do with their coming, told some staggering truths in his magazine. His account reveals a code and a practice that created the atombomb mentality.

How many of us know that the 25 lingered a year in Japan before funds were raised to transport the 25 here? That a trans-ocean air company would not give them passage until every dollar and penny were laid on the counter? How many of us know the difficulties encountered to raise the cash for the maidens' lodging, their out-of-hospital care, their pin-money to buy a magazine, or possibly even, a bottle of our counted Coca Cola?

How many of us know that the group bringing them went to foundation after foundation that have billions of dollars at their disposal and were turned down?

Who can hear, without a flush of shame, that among the reasons one of the foundations refused even this token mite of

(Continued on Page 11)

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

—See Page 2

Violence, Holdouts Signal Tough Labor Fights

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, observing the rising curve on the nation's strike chart and the stretchout of walkouts to many weeks and months, advises its business world readers that "1955 will be one of the toughest bargaining years since World War II ended."

The Wall Street Journal also noted that the showdown stage of 1955 bargaining, affecting directly more than 2,000,000 workers, is only weeks away.

The Journal's advice to its readers, mostly on the employer side of the bargaining table, is undoubtedly intended to stiffen the already stiff employer front. But the observation is true. It took 59 days of striking for 30,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers, in the longest and most bitterly-fought railroad walkout since the 1922 shopmen's strike, to force the company to arbitrate whether it should be required to deduct from pay envelopes half the cost of a welfare fund, just as all southern and northern railroads are doing.

NO EXTRA COST was involved for the company. L. & N. simply became "principled," concerned for the "individual rights" of its employes not to have the deduction.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. whose 50,000 workers in eight southern states came out March 14, on the same day the L. & N. strike began, have not even been able to move the company for arbitration. The company in that case, too, insists on a no-strike guarantee without giving guarantees for settlement of grievances.

The entire strike map bears out the same toughening up pattern. There was no basis for illusion fostered by employers and, unfortunately by certain union leaders, that some sort of Guaranteed Annual Wage is in the works. A month of negotiations with General Motors and Ford has borne that out. The union this week announced that, far from giving something, the companies want to take a way a great deal, and the locals have been directed to take a strike vote to be completed by May 23.

The killing of Charles Wright, an L&N striker with a bullet in the back of his head (in "self-defense" say the company men) points up the return of the old, open brutal strikebreaking, scab-running, union-busting days which many of us thought were gone forever. The days when you can depend on a token picket committee to shut a plant are gone.

★

BUT JUST as the employers—acting as though led from one center—are determined to turn the trend back to wage cutting and the open shop, so the workers, too, are becoming more militant than they have been for years. The workers are ahead of their leaders. This is even recognized in the strike survey of the Wall Street Journal. Federal Mediation Director Joseph F. Finnegan is quoted as saying:

"There is a feeling among union members that they missed the boat last year. . . . There is a general pent up restiveness. They've got to blow off some steam."

What he means, of course, is that the workers seeing the new profit records, and recalling that last year most of the union leaders advised settlements on nothing or next-to-nothing, are determined to make up for what they missed last year.

★

WITH FORD first in line (May 29) and GM next, (June 7) contract deadlines will come due in rapid succession in the weeks to follow until June 30, the deadline for the steel wage reopener. Affected also are maritime, farm equipment, glass, meat packing, copper and many other groups.

It now appears that much of the current wave of long strikes merge into the key negotiations in auto, steel, farm equipment, maritime and glass. From the viewpoint of the employers those strikes are designed to discourage substantial demands or resistance from the workers in those key industries that usually set the "pattern."

Significant and ominous is the parallel "ideological" campaign launched by the employers against labor. It is a line of McCarthyite economics voiced by Clem D. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce in his keynote speech before its convention last week. He took the position that the labor leaders of America, despite their known vicious opposition to Communism, are really "Marxists" and advocate "socialism."

He arrives at the view by simply labeling almost the entire legislative program of the CIO and AFL

(Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Report Deflates Jobs Ballyhoo
• Union-Busting in New England

BALLYHOO about big employment pickup fell flat when latest government report revealed close to three million unemployed—2,962,00 to be exact—according to admittedly understated figures of Census Bureau. Report released May 6 indicated unemployment was heavier than official statement. Under classification "not in labor force" it placed 800,000 more adult Americans than a year earlier.

★

UNION - BUSTING was charged to holdout New England textile companies by striking CIO Textile Union. It pointed out that manufacturers in Fall River-New Bedford area, which originally demanded a 10c cut against which union struck, have been standing pat against the union while employers in other parts of New England have settled.

★

PARKE DAVIS & CO., leading drug makers and key producer of Salk anti-polio vaccine finally settled with CIO Chemical Union for 13-cents hourly raise. Company had at first walked out of negotiations, trying to charge union with holding up production of vaccine. Union exposed company's trick and pact was finally settled without strike.

★

GOODYEAR company signed agreement with CIO Rubber Workers providing increase in pension and liberalization of sickness and accident benefits. Wage increases were not included.

★

STRIKE of auto parts workers at Fort Wayne, Ind., forced workers out at Dana Corp., in Willys Motors plant in Toledo, O., to shut down. AFL Auto Union led workers out at Dana Corp., in Fort Wayne. If strike continues it could affect other auto plants.

★

UNION SHOP legalization in modified form was proposed in bill submitted to North Carolina state legislature. Bill would amend right-to-work law to require newly hired workers to join union if majority of workers in plant are already in union.

★

REPEAL of Alabama right-to-work law was urged by Gov. James E. Folsom in message to state legislature. He said law is aimed "to shatter the rights of working people."

★

SYLVANIA electric workers in Buffalo voted 543 - 11 to strike in dispute over pay rates on automated jobs. Another scheduled strike in Buffalo area —Ford assembly plant — was stayed at last minute when company agreed to make saftey check and submit new production plans to UAW-CIO Local 425.

★

MICA Insulator workers in Schenectady ended four-week strike with round of wage increase and other gains. Strikers, members of unaffiliated UE, had received support of other unions in area.

★

ARRESTS were meted out to members of ILGWU in Fayetteville, Tenn., for violation of injunction barring union members from coming within 1,000 feet of struck Serbin, Inc. plant.

AFL Trades Council to Probe Coliseum Crash

By HERBERT SIGNER

THE SUDDEN COLLAPSE on Monday afternoon of the main convention floor of the half-built N.Y. Coliseum, resulting in the mangled death of one cement worker and injuries to 51 additional men, was one of the worst disasters in the city's construction history.

The body of Joseph Lombardi, 55, was finally located Wednesday morning and chiseled from the hardened concerte in which he had been entombed, for some 40 hours.

A combination of good luck, quick thinking and courage on the part of the construction workers kept the casualty list to a minimum. War veterans on the spot were agreed that the Coliseum disaster site looked like a bombed-out mountain of rubble of wartime memories.

★

ABOUT 1,000 AFL building trades workers are employed on the Coliseum project, some 150 of them working in the immediate area of the collpose. Despite the suddenness of the cave-ins, there was no panic among the workers. Workers nearby immediately rushed into the wreckage to rescue their buddies.

A police inspector watching risky rescue operations by the building trades workers, said, "If I saw any of my men doing that kind of work I'd put him in for a commendation right away."

The AFL Building and Construtions Trades Council launched its own investigation to fix responsibility for the accident. Five official city and state agencies started probes.

Workers on the job were widely reported to have sounded off bitterly all week about speedup and safety negligence on the project.

One worker was heard shouting right after the collapse: "I told them that would happen—I knew it would happen."

Another worker, standing in a group of shocked survivors, said: "That's what you get for doing fast work."

A meeting on safety questions was said to have been scheduled on the job for the same morning of the collapse.

Workers called in by the investigating committee of the AFL Building Trades Council were reportedly agreed that, whatever the exact reason for the collapse, issues of speedup and safety were very much in the picture.

Mayor Robert Wagner's first reaction to a question about the work being pushed too fast was that the construction firms doing the job are of the "highest type." The Coliseum, a $35,000,000 city project intended to be the largest convention and exposition hall in the country, is being constructed by Walsh, Fuller & Slattery, three of the biggest builders in the city.

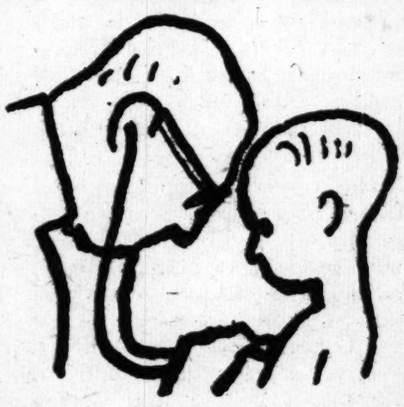
The five government agencies conducting official probes are the N.Y. City Dept. of Housing and Building, Fire and Police Dept., N.Y. County District Attorney's office, and the State Department of Labor.

It is expected that a resolution will be introduced into the City Council Tuesday calling for a full-scale investigation by the Council itself. Some councilmen are reported to favor such action especially in view of the fact that the Coliseum project was for years a subject of controversial debate in the City Council before it was finally put through.

White House Adds to Confusion on Vaccine

By AUGUSTA STRONG

DR. LEONARD A. Scheele who shares part of the responsibility for the off—and—on uncertainties about polio inoculations, had very little new to aid the solution of the many problems when he appeared last week on a nationwide television program.



The U.S. Surgeon-General, interviewed by Ed Murrow on his "See It Now" hour, said the Public Health Service was belatedly starting a batch-by-batch inspection of the vaccine already produced and methods of preparing it. Until the five companies manufacturing the vaccine had been examined by a team of government-chosen scientists, he said, he could not predict the date inoculations would start again.

Dr. Scheele stressed again the one point of agreement among those connected with the anti-polio program—that we have no reason to doubt either the effectiveness or the safety of the vaccine in preventing polio.

★

HOWEVER, Dr. Scheele had no proposals for coping with other major questions—such as production of the vaccine in sufficient quantities to reach the most susceptible children before the polio season; fair distribution and reduce profiteering.

When pressed for a comment on the possibility of Federal controls, Dr. Scheele repeated the position of his superior, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and of President Eisenhower.

"Every manufacturer," he declared, "has pledged to observe age distribtution." He disregarded reports that scandalized the nation of shots being given to adults and of the appearance of the vaccine on the commercial market, when supplies were unavailable for school children.

"These things (referring to distribution) don't worry me," he shrugged. He felt certain that there would be sufficient control assured if parents and doctors were asked to restrict the serum at this time to the five and nine age groups.

MEANWHILE other developments were:

• A more frequently heard demand for the ouster of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby from the President's Cabinet as Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York blamed Mrs. Hobby for many of the confusions that had developed, and prepared to question both her and Dr. Scheele in Congressional hearings soon.

• The Cutter laboratory, whose vaccine was used in instances where 44 children have since contracted polio, was excluded from the inspection tour of the U.S. Public Health Service. Their vaccine is currently banned from the market, but is still being produced pending further studies.

All states suspended their inoculation programs until release of findings of the U.S. Public Health Service.

• The head of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis declared that only the Federal Government could effectively control the allocation of the Salk vaccine.

• President Eisenhower told his news conference that no child would be deprived of the Salk vaccine because of inability to pay, but revealed no program to cover such cases.

• Bills for the Federal control of the vaccine distribution and cost were introduced before both House and Senate.

• It was estimated that the cost to the government of enough shots to immunize all children in the nation up to the age of 20 would be about $144 million.

• Financial estimates of the profit to manufacturers from the Salk vaccine came to twenty million dollars, according to reports of Sutro & Co., a West Coast brokerage firm. This represents a 33 percent profit on all vaccine produced.

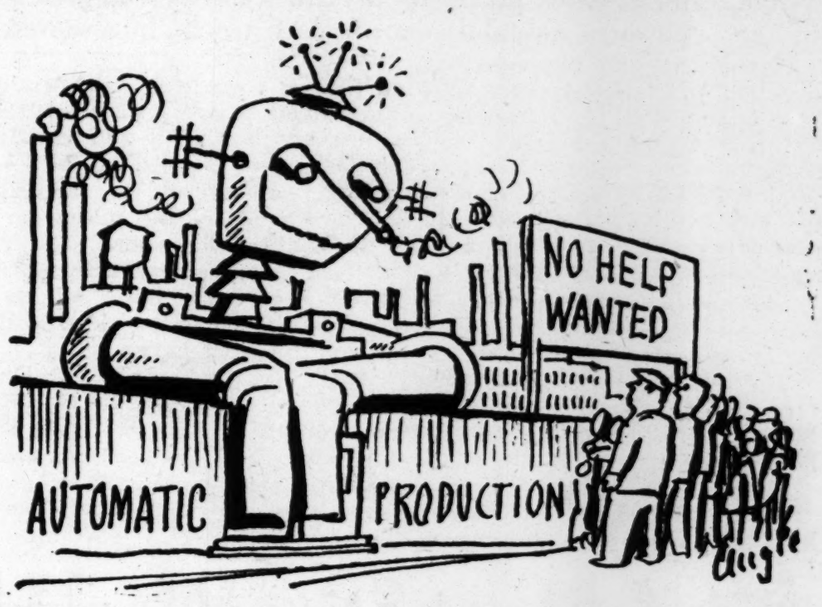
Decidedly at variance with his own head of the United States Public Health Service, President Eisenhower told newsmen last week that the government had released the Salk vaccine for distribution too quickly, under public pressure. Trouble may have arisen, he said, from manufacturers' efforts to speed-up production, though he stated his belief in its eventual effectiveness. Scientists probably tried, he indicated, to take a short cut.

First Article in a Super-Timely Series

Fact and Fiction About Automation Problem

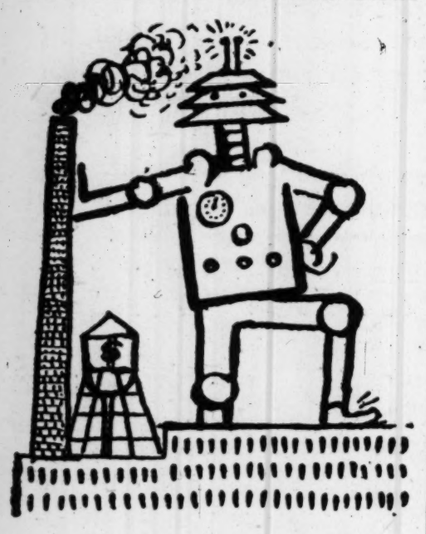
By GEORGE MORRIS

A SHARP DEBATE is raging over automation and its economic and social consequences. The trade union movement is becoming concerned as the full force of some of those consequences is already felt in the form of elimination of skills and fresh waves of unemployment. The employers, especially those rich enough to take full advantage of automation, and the companies now very profitably engaged in automating plants, are stoutly defending the new technology with assurances that we are in for a new era of prosperity. The toll of lost jobs in the wake of automation's trail caused the CIO to call a special national conference on automation in Washington April 14 to dramatize its challenge to the employer position on the question. Labor's program, that conference showed, is only beginning to take shape. But the CIO was definite and unequivocal in one respect: yes, technological advancement is welcomed and automation can be a blessing to the people, but so far it has been a curse.



In an effort to refute the charge of the CIO and combat the program it is advancing on automation, that corporations and industry publications let go a fresh barrage of propaganda. Typical of their line is an Employe Relations News Letter of General Electric titled, "Automation—Friend or Foe?"

Another sample of the employer approach is the speech of Henry Ford II before American Newspaper Publishers in which he assailed the CIO position as "reactionary thinking" and advocacy of "guaranteed annual stagnation."



★

A TREMENDOUS amount of printed matter which poured out on automation in recent months contributed to much of the confusion on the question. Much of it is of the sensational brand picturing a future of "push-button" factories operated by small groups of attendants at "electric brain" and "nerve center" control boards. The effect of this type of publicity is to present automation as something unrealistic, not worthy of any more attention than "space ship" concoctions.

It diverts people from automation as an immediate and serious problem.

On the other hand we have the approach typified in the above mentioned GE letter that would have us feel automation is merely a continuation of traditional technological advance and the push button factory is not known "outside the comic books and scare sheets."

The attack is upon those who express fear of the consequences and call for a program to meet the problem.

This approach is clearly designed to combat the growing sentiment against speedup and the pressure by unions for a "share" of the benefits of automation in the form of guaranteed employment or wages; a shorter workweek and higher wages.

There is a more balanced and realistic view. Automation is unquestionably a continuation of the technological trend we have seen since the advent of steam. But just as there have been a number of "leaps" in the evolutionary course of this technological program in the past, a number of new elements enter the picture now for another such jump ahead. It is these new developments that come under the heading of automation.

In addition, these new developments have been forced forward by the rapid current advance of the traditional form of mechanization, modernization and further expansion of the conveyor belt idea. In fact it can probably be shown that more human hands have been displaced in recent years by the latter forms than by the methods that come under the heading automation.

WALTER S. BUCKINGHAM, Associate Professor of Industrial Management, Georgia Institute of Technology, brought the more balanced view into the CIO conference. He stressed that automation in its full form is pretty much limited to fields in which production can be a "continuous flow process" like in oil refining, flour mills, and chemical production. In some industries it is possible to link a series of existing automated unit operations into a single endless process controlled through automation instruments.

In the second category of industries full or nearly full automation is not possible or wise economically (profitwise that is). Finally there is the category where operations or services are so clearly personal or individual that automation is not even conceivable.

But Buckingham nevertheless saw very significant developments, socially and economically, from automation where it is clearly applicable.

What is actually new in technological development that gave us the term "automation"? The CIO's analyses accepts essentially, that given by professors George B. Baldwin and George P. Shultz, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Monthly Labor Review).

One variety of automation, say Brown and Shultz is what is commonly called "Detroit automation." It is a continuation of the assembly lines for which the auto industry is best known. But instead of the long chain serviced by thousands of humans each of whom contributes in some small way to the

(Continued on Page 14)

Auto Workers Stress Local Demands

GM Foreman Study Strikebreaking

WILLOW RUN, Mich.

FOREMEN in the General Motors transmission plant are ordered to spend two hours a week attending special classes learning how to meet a strike situation.

A manual on how to handle strikers, how to deal with union leaders in the shop; how to handle stoppages, how to get lists of names and badge numbers of participants in strikes or "wildcats," all of this is being drilled into the foremen.

When the foremen leave to go to the classes on strikebreaking, the workers term this going for "their brain-washing."

There is lots of talk among the workers about stockpiling. Two stories are traveling around in the plant. One that Buick in Flint has bought ten acres of land for storage. And in Chevrolet in Livonia, the aisles are so packed with stock that it is almost impossible to walk through.

Local union demands on shop issues to be negotiated simultaneously with the national GM demands were adopted recently by the membership. They include 15 cents an hour travel time as many of the workers have to drive 30 and 40 miles each way to work from Detroit a day.

Demands on the company at shop levels in many GM locals are centering on the following: Wage inequities, negotiations of local seniority agreements, negotiation of a local wage agreement, wash-up time, coffee breaks, equalization of overtime, elimination of piece work, etc.

This time in negotiations with GM and Ford, local negotiations are going on at the same time they are being conducted on a national scale.

Chrysler Aims at Big Speedup Deal

DETROIT.

Company officials at Chrysler some weeks ago announced that they intended to get 1,000 more cars a day produced, but made no announcement of any increased number of workers to be hired.

How Chrysler is getting that 1,000 cars a day is visible in the columns of the Dodge Main News, UAW Local 3 newspaper for some 23,000 Dodge-Chrysler workers.

The Dodge union paper says the Chrysler company uses the method of either singing siren songs to the workers to get increased output or just plain threats to move jobs to scab shops where rates are 25 cents an hour less.

The siren song technique goes like this, "You're a good guy and

we like you. You have been with the company a long time and we are sure that we can work together. How about giving us one or two more pieces an hour?"

★

THE THREAT technique is as follows: One hundred and sixty jobs in the Wireroom are in danger of elimination as Chrysler threatens to move them to the scab infested Essex Wire Company because the Wireroom workers refuse to give greater speedup and work for cheaper wages.

Company foremen went around the wireroom and asked the women working there to raise production, telling them that if the agreed to a speedup then the jobs would not be moved to the Essex Wire Company. Dodge management denies all of this. Dodge Local 3 Executive Board telegraphed Joseph Mattson, director of the Competitive Shop Department, UAW, at Solidarity House demand that a unionization campaign be launched immediately at Essex Wire Company, Detroit.

Meanwhile a national meeting of Chrysler local union presidents held recently to prepare demands for presentation to Chrysler in 1955 (July) have topped their contract demands with a section that will throw a roadblock against speedup.

CHRYSLER UAW presidents propose that the so-called "impartial" umpire shall no longer have any jurisdiction on the issue of speedup, that the issue of speedup be left to the local union bargain-committees and plant managements. If the speedup beef can't be settled at that level, then the local union has the right to strike, not like now where it goes to the umpire who always murders such beefs in favor of the company, never ruling for the workers.

This drastic change in handling speedup issues will be presented to a national Chrysler UAW conference May 18-19 in Detroit to be attended by several hundred delegates This conference, like those some months ago in GM and Ford, will finalize the 1955 demands, economic and contractual.

Local 75 UAW Has Its Own Goals

MILWAUKEE.

WHILE newspapers announced that American Motors had agreed to an extension of their present contract until mid-August, it was learned that Local 75 of the UAW at the AMC plant here has refused to go along with this and has notified management it will open its negotiations in May.

The reasons behind this are basically fear that the pattern set by the Big 3 will not be satisfactory to the Nash local. There is deep fear over a "tailor made contract" to suit the needs of the independent producers. Local 75 does not want any Studebaker deal. Many people at 75 feel that they have always been able to get more than GM and Ford and they don't want to take a step backward now. At a special membership meeting which attracted a capacity attendance, Local 75 voted unanimously against a corporation - wide contract. This was the same meeting which voted overwhelmingly to give transferring Hudson workers their full seniority.

The key fear of the membership is that their demands will be watered down. Right now, Local 75, for example, has a better vacation agreement than the rest of the industry. This fear crosses all caucus lines, from left to right. This attitude can be summed up: "To hell with GM patterns—we'll get what we get on our own militancy and strength." Local 75 has never had a written contract. Up until the past year grievances were generally settled on the spot.

With the present contract—similar to other UAW locals—grievances take several weeks to settle—and there is deep resentment against this.

In past years Local 75 never gave the company the sole right to set standards. All standards were negotiated, **before** being set. The present one year contract took this right away from the union. Local 75 members want it back—no if's or maybe's! They feel a contract patterned after other UAW locals would not bring about the necessary changes. A popular expression heard from Milwaukee Nash workers: "As lousy as our contract is, we still have a better one than GM and Ford—and we're going to improve it!" And Local 75 workers want a real GAW, not one tailor made

(Continued on Page 14)

AFL, CIO Hit Job Screening Bill as Attack on Workers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTEMPT of the Eisenhower administration to extend the vicious screening system from defense plants to private industry completely unconnected with government military contracts was hit sharply last week by representatives of organized labor.

Lead-off men for the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in testimony before the Senate subcommittee on internal security were Walter J. Mason, member of the AFL's national legislative committee, and Thomas Harris, associate general counsel of the CIO.

They were joined by other labor spokesmen who appeared as witnesses during the week.

The bill which would put this program into effect was introduced by Sen. John M. Butler, Maryland Republican.

★

ANALYSIS of the bill (S 681) by the labor representatives showed that its vagueness is deliberate—to extend police - state control into every last nook and cranny of the nation, and its talk of "espionage" a coverup to sandbag any opponents of the measure.

The Butler bill purports to cover "defense" employment; actually, it covers everything but "defense" employment since that is already covered by other laws.

While spokesmen for the Defense Department and the Department of Justice have said that the bill covers only a few thousand known "subversives," the labor spokesmen say the bill authorizes the "extension of a government loyalty-security program to virtually all of the nation's workers," as Harris put it.

"If the program this bill authorizes is ever put into effect we will have taken a long step toward requiring that every worker carry a police card attesting to his loyalty in order to get work," Harris said.

★

"AND IF THAT ever happens we will have exchanged the freedom of American democracy for the tyranny of a police state."

The workers who would be brought under the new bill would,

(Continued on Page 11)

Big 4 Meet Stirs World Peace Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

save their faces before the British electorate.

★

BUT NOT ONLY abroad, right here in our own country the popular demand has been a powerful factor forcing a turnabout by the Administration. Only last week Mrs. Robert W. Maynard, executive director of the American Association for the United Nations announced in Chicago that many major labor and community groups were banding together for peace and disarmament.

Among the groups who joined last week were the Cook County CIO, the American Baptist Convention, the Hadassah, the Chicago Religious Liberals, the B'nai B'rith Women's Council.

These organizations were added to the Conference on Effective Disarmament and World Development which first met on April 30 at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. More than 300 delegates attended and a major agreement was reached calling for abolition of H-bomb tests.

The original sponsors included the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the YWCA, the American Jewish Congress and United World Federalists.

★

THE DISPATCH of a note by the western three powers to the Soviet Union proposing a top level Big Four meeting did not, of course, end the long struggle of the world peace movement for such a conference. The very day that the note was dispatched two announcements showed that the Administration was not yet ready to end the cold war.

The first was that U. S. Saber jets had tangled with Chinese planes near Chinese territory. Even the Airforce announcement admitted the incident occurred more than 100 miles north of the 38th parallel truce line, in the China Sea.

The second was that U. S. Counter Intelligence Agency was taking up seriously RCA's David Sarnoff's proposal to spend over $3 billion a year to "organize subversion behind the iron curtain."

It was also clear that approaching Big Four talks from the point of view of so called "situations of strength" would doom the talks from the start. Agreement was reached on an Austrian treaty only because the situations of strength policy was dropped. Both sides agreed that Austria would be neutral.

★

THE OVERALL object of a Big Four conference would be easing world tensions and ending the whole cold war. That would have to boil down eventually to settlement of the German question, banning the A-bomb and H-bomb, bringing about disarmament, east-west trade and ending the Formosa crisis. The last issue would of course require American-Chinese negotiations which the Chinese have already proposed.

A German solution could be foreseen only if both sides agreed, as on the Austrian question, that German armed forces must not be incorporated in any alliance directed against any of the Big Powers.

To lift the dread of nuclear weapons will ultimately require a ban under a fool-proof system of international inspection and control, which the Soviet delegation has proposed to the current meeting of the UN disarmament subcommission now meeting in London.

The success of big-power talks depends on both sides going into such talks without ultimatums and belligerency. The issue is: end the whole accursed cold war.

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

• USSR for Airtight Inspection
• Meeting at Warsaw

THE SOVIET UNION has proposed a disarmament and H-bomb ban under a permanent international inspection body which will "have unhindered access at any time to all objects of control." The world inspection system is to be completely airtight and not subject to veto.

★

AT WARSAW, the Soviet Union, East Germany and the six peoples democracies of eastern people set up a defense system under unified control to counter the incorporation of West German military forces in NATO. Soviet Premier Bulganin told the Western conference they look favorably at the invitation of the three western powers to a meeting of the Big Four chiefs of state.

★

FIGHTING flared up again in South Vietnam as French Premier Faure agreed reluctantly to accept the U. S. pressure to support puppet premier Diem. At a meeting of the western three powers in Paris Faure said he was "ready to be converted to the U. S. view." None of the three said anything about the Vietnamese views.

★

NINE AMERICANS in Moscow to celebrate their meeting with Soviet troops on the Elbe ten years ago joined with their hosts in expressing a desire for renewed American-Soviet friendship. The Americans exchanged ideas with former Soviet soldiers who are now in civilian life.

★

THE BRITISH representative in Peking reported that he has discussed with China's premier and foreign minister Chou En-lai measures for negotiating an end of the Formosa crisis. The British foreign office described the results of the conversations as encouraging.

★

ARGENTINA's chamber of deputies is taking up a constitutional reform bill which would separate church and state. The bill was proposed by 50 followers of President Peron. It is opposed by the Catholic church hierachy.

★

NEARLY a hundred were drowned when two ferry boats collided in a Japanese inland sea. Many school children were included. Two Americans were rescued from the water. The next day Japan was shaken by an earthquake.

★

THE SOCIAL Democratic Party of Germany released its program for unifying Germany. It would defer armament pending a Big Four discussion of the German question. The proposal said that no unification would be possible if Germany joined a military bloc directed against any of the Big Four and therefore Germany could not be part of NATO. They proposed an all-European collective security system including the Soviet Union and the U. S.

★

SAM KAHN, former Communist Party member of the South African parliament, won an appeal against a conviction under the country's Suppression of Communism Act. He had gotten a three-month sentence for attending a gathering in a home. The sentence was quashed by the South African Appeal Court.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

'SUMMIT'

Washington likes to refer a Big 4 meeting of heads of state as a parley at the "summit" level. Because getting Eisenhower there is such an uphill struggle?

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: 'Dalwerk,' New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles J. Hendley

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

(Except Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.75	$8.00	$13.00
DAILY WORKER	4.00	7.00	12.00
THE WORKER	..	1.50	4.50

A TEST OF SINCERITY

AMERICANS really concerned with our country's welfare will be struck by the contrast in the announcements that came from Washington and Moscow the very day President Eisenhower agreed to a Big Four meeting.

In Washington, Presidential Secretary James Hagerty said the Administration was seriously considering RCA president Sarnoff's proposal to spend $3 billion to organize subversion and step up the cold war.

In Moscow the Soviet government proposed a disarmament plan, including a ban of A-bombs and H-bombs under the strictest international inspection and control.

President Eisenhower said he was ready to test Russia's sincerity on relieving world tensions.

Well, here we have Soviet proposals for disarmament and also for withdrawal of foreign armed forces from Germany, for ending all barriers to world trade, for settlement of the Far Eastern crisis, for elimination of military bases from foreign countries and for enforcement of the UN agreement banning incitement to war.

If Eisenhower doubts Soviet sincerity why doesn't he accept the Soviet disarmament proposal? Even the British Foreign Office said of the Soviet proposals:

"They appear to have taken account of a number of proposals that Western delegates on the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee have submitted in recent weeks. . . ."

This suggests that it's Eisenhower's sincerity that is being tested when he says he favors steps to peace.

The latest Soviet peace proposals contain one that was made by the historic Bandung conference calling for a halt to all test explosions of A-bombs and H-bombs pending agreement on a ban.

Why doesn't Eisenhower accept it? The Federation of American Scientists has warned that generations of Americans will be crippled by continued test explosions.

Public pressure is forcing the Administration to the conference table. But even greater pressure will be needed to force an end of the cold war and acceptance of peaceful co-existence.

THE MERGER CONSTITUTION

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that a CIO-AFL merger has progressed to the point where a joint convention has been set for Dec. 5, is welcomed by all sections of the labor movement and by progressive-thinking people in general. The need for labor unity, always urgent, is becoming even more pressing today as employer attacks on labor mount.

Unfortunately, however, the draft of a constitution for united labor to which both the CIO and AFL top bodies gave approval, will not provide the effective weapon the new labor center will require and, therefore, is not acceptable as it stands. To mention only some of the major points:

• The anti-Communist provisions of the document, including the "closed door" to admission of or merger with unions with militant progressive leadership, are basically a McCarthyite pattern. They are in direct contradiction to the autonomy assured to the unions in the first of the 12 principles and objectives set forth, and a negation of the promised union democracy. It is not only a club over left-influenced forces but over any sections of the united labor movement that may, now or in the future, follow a militant policy.

• The key question of the right of a Negro or any other discriminated person to MEMBERSHIP in the affiliated unions is evaded with only an assurance of "trade union benefits."

• The CIO's demand for an iron-clad ban on raiding—the only way the integrity of unions can be assured—was also evaded with a statement of principles but no means to enforce it.

• In the absence of a sure protection against raiding, and because of the two-thirds majority of the AFL group in the top council of 27, a serious question arises on the meaning om the "equality" of recognition of industrial and craft union forms.

• The insistence of the AFL's leaders that the new organization be called "American Federation of Labor" shows that they insist that even in name the new movement carry the conservatism of the AFL.

For these and other reasons, it is apparent that there is a great deal to discuss in the period from now until Dec. 5. Progressive-thinking unionists cannot approve the document but should work for the much needed changes, fitting a labor movement that aims to advance.

NEWS FROM FORMOSA

Portrait of a Frightened Man

By WILFRED BURCHETT

HONG KONG

ON TOP of Grass Mountain which overlooks Taipeh, the capital of Formosa, stands a forbidding, grey granite mansion. It is surrounded by thick hedges – but not thick enough to conceal the rows of electrified barbed wire. Heavily-armed guards patrol inside and outside the hedges, machineguns at the ready. This grim, fortress-like mansion was built for the Japanese Imperial Governor-General. Now it is occupied by China's leading traitor–Chiang Kai-shek.

It is symbolic that Chiang, who hates the Chinese people as much as he is despised by them, has shut himself up in this granite fortress away from sight or sound of the Chinese people.

He is even afraid of light and spends his days wearing heavily tinted glasses brooding in a darkened room. He is afraid of sound, so his rooms are lined with sound-proof padding.

He is afraid of assassination, so visitors who penetrate the lines of armed guards, the electrified barbed wire with all the necessary passes, are searched for concealed weapons before they approach the trembling old traitor. This applies even to American correspondents whom he occasionally receives.

★

THROUGH his tinted glasses, traitor Chiang can peer out of his heavily curtained windows and see the glittering lights of Taipeh, far below.

The brightest glitter of all comes from the sumptuous headquarters of MAG, the American military advisory group of 900 officers–now increased to 1,500.

This terrified traitor, who has 28 years of unbroken treachery to his people behind him, sits in his darkened, sound-proof room and dreams of the third world war which he hopes to help engineer.

If half of humanity has to be wiped out in the process, that is the least of his cares.

He waded to power in a sea of blood with his terrible massacre of Comunists and Shanghai workers in 1927.

He maintained himself in power by the spilt blood of the Chinese people until he was flung off the mainland in 1950, and protected by American naval and air power, fled with his tattered remnants to Formosa.

The Formosans never ceased to struggle against Chiang Kai-shek from the moment his corrupt administration set foot on Formosan soil. They are a proud and valiant people, steeled in struggle. Ninety-seven percent are of Chinese origin, mainly from the provinces of Kwantung and Fukien.

The remainder are descendants of the original island natives, who now form the Kaoshan minority, living in the heavily wooded mountains which are the dominant feature of Formosa.

In the half century of Japanese occupation, the Formosan people revolted more than 20 times. Half a million of them laid down their lives in the brutal reprisals which followed.

Formosa was returned to China in 1945, on the basis of the Cairo Declaration of December 1943, confirmed by the Potsdam Agreement. The Cairo Declaration stated "All the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores (Taiwan and the Penghu islands) shall be returned to China.

★

WHEN Chiang's forces landed they brought with them the same corruption that had paralyzed the mainland. The "Four Families" which comprised the hard core of the Kuomintang bureaucratic-capitalist plunderers grabbed the islands' main products of sugar, rice, camphor and minerals and turned them into private monopolies.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

The Chiang regime took over the same machinery of oppression introduced by the Japanese. Brutal repression of civil liberties led to a general strike in 1947.

Chiang pretended to negotiate a settlement, but in fact was only playing for time while he dispatched two divisions of troops to the island. In the bloody massacre which followed in February 1947, over 10,000 Formosans were slaughtered.

In 1949, the Formosan people awaited their liberation following the defeat of Chiang's 8,000,000 strong American-trained and equipped forces on the mainland.

But instead of liberation, Chiang and his fleeing remnants arrived, transported by American ships and planes. About one million officers, wealthy merchants, compradores and high Kuomintang functionaries poured into the island, together with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of gold, jewels and art treasures plundered from the Chinese people.

These "running dogs," as they are contemptuously called by the Formosan people, are despised and hated.

Armed resistance to the Kuomintang has never ceased since the massacre of 1947, and since the arrival of Chiang's remnant armed forces, part of them have been constantly engaged in "pacification" operations in the mountain areas, where resistance forces are still holding out.

★

AS AMERICAN aid poured into the island and more and more American Congress committees came on sight-seeing tours to see how the money was being spent, Chiang's American advisers told him it was more prudent to cover up some of the more obvious evidences of his dictatorship.

Accordingly, elections were held to local councils in the capital city of Taipeh and a few other towns.

The "running dogs" hoped to sweep the polls but in fact not one was elected. "Democracy" was put back into cold storage, the powers of the town councils reduced to almost nil. Real power rests with the provincial governors nominated by Chiang.

For the people of Formosa, Chiang has imposed a regime of the most rigid austerity. Apart from the people being ground down to a slave-type existence, crippled with taxation, robbed on every hand, slaving under merciless landlords, forced to pay impossible rents, subject to forced labor–apart from all this, the people are forbidden by law to have feasts or celebrations, forbidden to dance or enjoy modest pleasures even if they have saved a little money for a special occasion.

But the law does not apply to those who belong to the "running dog" circles. Luxury hotels have been built–and the latest is one belonging to Madame Chiang Kai-shek–ostensibly to make life more "palatable" for Formosa's several thousand Americans.

In the "New China Club," as Madame Chiang's hotel is called, or the "Friends of China Club" and other similar club hotels which can make their own rules, the Kuomintang upper crust can drink, dance, gamble, feast and enjoy themselves to their stomachs-full content.

★

IN THE outskirts of Taipeh is one of the most extraordinary colonies in the world. Six hundred Kuomintang generals and admirals without commands, live here on full (American dollar) pay.

They are the armyless and navyless remnants of the shattering defeat Chiang Kai-shek suffered at the hands of the People's Liberation Army. Few of them have any illusions of having active commands again–nor do they want them.

There are scores of thousands of other officers, manning divisions which mainly exist on paper only. Chiang in theory has built up 24 divisions with American dollars. At least he has received dollars sufficent to build up and equip 24 divisions. They are probably complete as far as generals and officers are concerned but there they tail off.

Many visiting journalists have written that officers actually outnumber men in many of Chiang's Formosa divisions. And the average age for officers is over 50, for soldiers over 30.

Chiang and his regime are so hated by the Formosan people that they dare not conscript them into the army. Recruitment must be made from the 1,000,000 "running dogs," most of whom are pot-bellied officials, landlords and wealthy merchants.

Not one Formosan has been conscripted into the army and even the 100,00 strong "National Guard" recruited from Formosa has not been issued with fire-arms in the case they turn them against the regime.

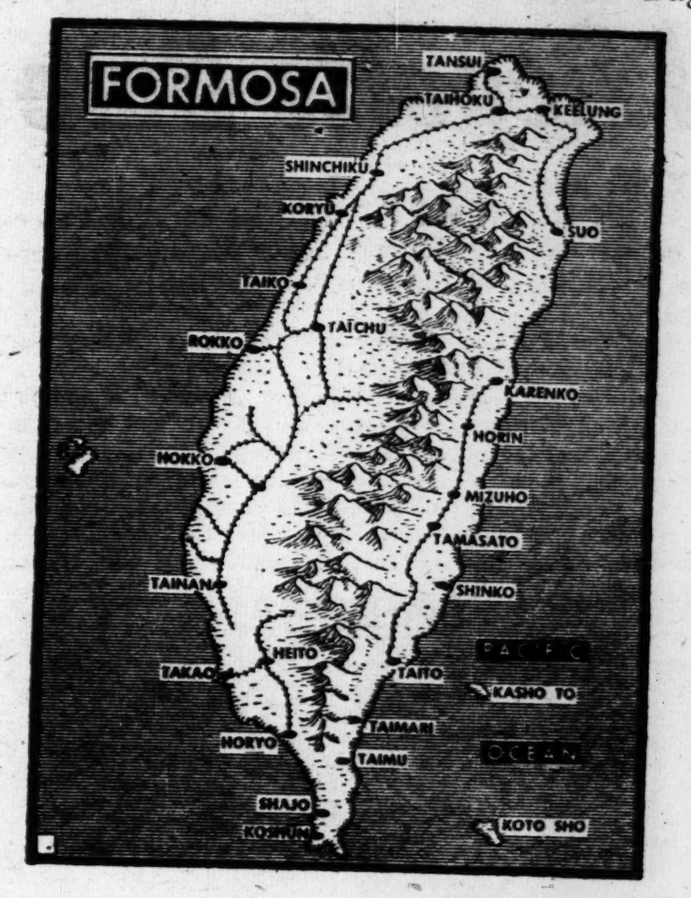
★

THE PAPER divisions, however, are important to Chiang to justify the flow of about one million dollars a day to Formosa. They are important to Washington to maintain the myth to the American people and America's allies, that Chiang has an army capable not only of defending Formosa but also of invading the mainland.

An important part in maintaming the myth is played by a comic opera "regimental combat team" specially trained to perform for the unending stream of American Congressmen, Senators and gullible journalists visiting the island. It is always the same unit and it always performs the same tricks.

But despite the perfection of their training and the billions of dollars of aid that have gone to Chiang, observers have noted that not even the weapons of this elite show-piece unit have been standardized.

It seems that Chiang and his family members have lost none of their old ability to divert a major proportion of dollar aid into their own family coffers.



Chiang's Troops Getting Older

A United Press dispatch on May 3 notes that Chiang Kai-shek's troops are becoming older and "soldiers in the mass do not necessarily improve with age." Why not recruit Formosanss? The dispatch explains: "The unpleasant fact is that the Formosans show no eagerness to gird for a crusade to retake China."

BERLIN LETTER

I'd Never Have Believed It Then

By PETER EDEL

BERLIN.

IF SOMEONE had told me in 1945 that the man who denounced me to the Gestapo, the man responsible for having me sent to Auschwitz, would be able to publish his memoirs quite freely, I wouldn't have believed it.

But in the meantime we have got used to all sorts of things, so it is perhaps not surprising to find Dr. Julius Lippert in the ranks of the neo-fascist publicists in West Germany.

This Lippert, for it was he who denounced me, was an intimate friend of Hitler and Goebbels, editor of the nazi paper "Angriff," and later nazi Lord Mayor of Berlin. Early this year the West German publishing house "Druffel" announced that it would soon be bringing out a book with the cynical title "Erlebnisse und Bemerkungen eines deutschen Kriegsverbrechers" (Experiences and Remarks of a German War Criminal).

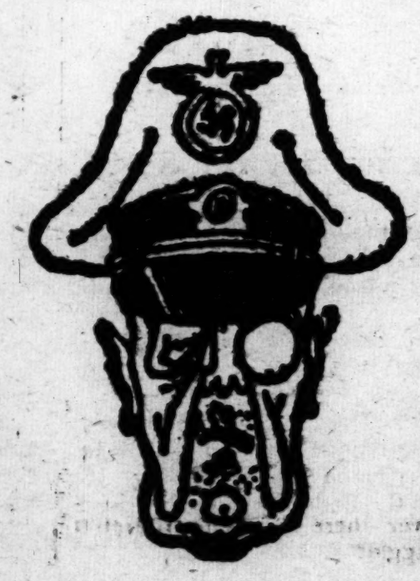
Lippert was sentenced to eight years imprisonment for war crimes in Belgium in 1945, but was released as the result of West German pressure before he had served his full sentence, and he now apparently hopes to make money from his reminiscences.

THE SORT of "remarks" which we can expect from this anti-Semitic propagandist can be judged from some of his utterances in the past. Speaking in the Berlin Sport Palast in 1933, for instance, Lippert stated:

"A Jew is for me not a human being. . . . Swollen lips, greedy eyes . . . one should not insult any animal by comparing it to a Jew."

In 1932, before Hitler had come to power, Lippert wrote in the nazi newspaper "Angriff":

"We must regard the Hebrews from the point of view of preventive national hygiene. Our work may be compared to that of a delousing expert. He deals with bugs and other parasites,



and race-conscious social hygienists deal with Jews."

In 1941 Lippert published a book entitled "Im Strom der Zeit (In the River of the Times)" in which he described the great scientist Albert Einstein in these words:

"He resembles a Galician carpetpeddler, who has not used water or soap for a year."

I shall refrain from giving further samples of his revolting utterances, which remind every decent German of the whole register of nazi crimes.

★

BUT I have three questions to put to the inhabitants of West Germany. There are people there, including Jews, who still believe that they are living in a civilized state, and who refuse to see that notorious criminals of this nature are not only tolerated by the West German authorities in Bonn, but are even protected and popularized.

★

HOW LONG will these people continue to be frightened by the spectre of Communism, and to believe Adenauer's hypocritical statement "There is no fascism and no anti-Semitism in West Germany?"

How long will they continue to overlook the very real danger presented by revived fascism?

Are they going to remain passive until thousands of young Germans are once again trained by the Lipperts in racial hatred and liquidation ideology, and until they are wearing once again the steel helmets decorated with the SS symbol?

If you look at Lippert you will see what Adenauer and his acomplices intend the future of Germany to be. Nobody will be able to say in future that he had not been warned, and that he knew nothing about it.

FBI Reports Bare D of J Frameup in Denver

By ABNER W. BERRY

DENVER, Colo.

I SAT IN DENVER'S U.S. District court last week and viewed a portion of what could be called "Kelley's Follies. Seven defendants—four men and three women—were being tried on charges of having conspired to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government.

Donald E. Kelley, the U.S. District Attorney, was in the fifth week of conducting a stable of stoolpigeons through what appeared to be carefully rehearsed testimony of blood-and-thunder plottings attributed to the defendants. Bellarmino (Joe) Duran, the last of some eight or nine informers to testify for the government in the state's first Smith Act case, was on the stand. The jury of five women and seven men were in box. The record had piled up with the government's "proof" of the defendants' "intent" to teach and advocate force and violence, as related by stoolpigeons.

COLORADO DEFENDANTS: Standing, left to right, are Arthur Bary, Lewis Martin Johnson, Harold Zepelin and Joseph Scherrer. Seated, left to right, are Anna Correa Bary, Patricia Blau and Maia Scherrer.

Listening to Duran, a 30-year-old tubercular patient of Mexican extraction, as Kelley led him through the standard routine, it seemed to me that the government had just scraped the barrel for professional witnesses. Seated in a chair facing Judge Jean S. Breitenstein and at an angle from the jury box, Duran displayed a remarkable memory for four or five days. He remembered the days, dates and times and addresses of meeting which took place in 1950, 1951 and 1952. Moreover, he knew just who had attended these meetings and what they said, especially if they happened to be defendants.

Whenever Duran's memory flagged and Kelley got too many "I don't recall's" and "I don't remembers" to his questions, he fell back on Durans physical condition and asked for a "short recess." This always helped the witness' memory.

The defendants, Arthur Bary, Mrs. Anna Correa Bary, Joseph Scherrer, Mrs. Maia Scherrer, Harold Zepelin, Patricia Blau and Lewis M. Johnson, sat cheerfully at the defense table, an attitude which is in sharp contrast to the somber cast of the judge, jury and government counsel.

★

DURAN'S testimony, to them, has a curious irony—he was expelled from the Communist Party of Colorado on April 4, 1955, just three weeks before he took the witness stand, for advocating force and violence. The stoolpigeon who preceded Duran on the stand, Warren L. Fortson, 46-year-old Negro steel worker, had signed a series of statements in which he declared:

"They did not teach or advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence. I would swear to this freely, but I do not want to subject myself to prosecution under the Smith Act or the Communist Control Act."

Fortson's statements covered all defendants except Johnson, whom he did not know. He had known Mr. and Mrs. Scherrer for five years, he wrote, "and have been close friends of theirs most of that time." Until Fortson testified as an agent for the FBI in the present trial, he was considered a leading member of the Communist Party in Colorado. His statement was signed on March 19, 1955. He began testifying on April 20.

When making a similar statement was discussed with Duran, he insisted that as a Communist he believed in "force and violence." He was expelled from the Communist Party for holding such views.

★

THE FORTSON developments had to be handled by an "expert" on anti-Communism, Thomas J. Mitchell, sent by Attorney General Herbert Brownell together with 28-year-old fledgling Philip T. White, to assist Kelley. Mitchell astounded defense counsel when he declared in court that the defendants "made a confession of guilt" by asking for such statements.

Fortson was to prove even more embarrassing to his sponsors, however, when defense counsel won the right to see his reports to the the FBI. The tone and content of all his reports is similar to this one he filed on Jan. 24, 1951:

"Anna Bary read that all problems of the United States can be linked with the peace movement. The stubborn ways of the U.S. through Warren Austin in the United Nations are prolonging the war (in Korea A.W.B.). Several peace overtures has been made by peoples government of China to cease fire or end this war. All

(Continued on Page 11)

WEEKLY NOTEBOOK

By AUGUSTA STRONG

action on housing bias

A STUDY on the racial composition of New York City schools, ordered last year by the Board of Education, is nearing completion. The report was asked for after Dr. Kenneth Clark of City College showed how Negro and Puerto Rican students were segregated in certain schools and subjected to lowered standards of education. This group was to find out the facts and recommend what needed to be done to achieve integrated schools here.

Now this week, the Board of Education has named another commission, to take up where that one stopped. This time all the nine members of the Board of Education, plus 15 other civic leaders, including Dr. Clark and Mrs. Lillian Ashe of the United Parents Associations, will study what to do about discrimination in our city schools.

They won't have to mull too long, however, if they tap the tremendous amount of facts on school bias already assembled by some of the school PTA's, on zoning, curricula, recreation, and planning for new schools.

★

FREEDOM WEEK and Freedom Day are being marked this week. Mayor Wagner has so proclaimed the week of May 15 to 21 and so has Boro President Lyons of the Bronx, at the request of the NAACP. Besides the first anniversary of the Supreme Court school decision, the week is midway in the Association's drive for some 20,000 New York City members.

One of the latest life members of the NAACP ($500) is the Rev. Gardner C. Taylor of Brooklyn's Concord Baptist Church. Dr. Taylor contributed to the Association money won as damages when he was jimcrowed on a trip to Louisiana in 1951. A vice-president of the Urban League, he has been recommended for one of the vacancies on the Board of Education by representatives of a dozen civic organizations who visited Mayor Wagner.

★

People aren't waiting for July 1—the effective date of the Metcalf - Baker bill— to do something about housing bias. Assemblyman Bertrand Baker, co-author of the bill, has been called to probe a disputed lease at 132 Herkimer St., in the heart of Bedford - Stuyvesant. A block of three apartment houses near Nostrand Ave., has remained all - white despite changes in the neighborhood. One apartment is now sublet to a Negro family whom the landlord is trying to eject.

In Harlem, a "mock trial" of jimcrow practices, the "Ghetto vs. the Mortgage Bankers," will feature a mass rally May 16 sponsored by the Harlem Mortgage and Improvement Council. The program is part of the efforts of this organization to break down housing and credit bias on the part of local banks.

June 3, Bedford - Stuyvesant will talk about "Desegregation in Housing" in a meeting at the Stuyvesant Community Center. The Brooklyn Tenants, Welfare, and Consumers Council, which is calling the meeting, offers to assist house buyers and renters who encounter problems of bias which may now be covered by the new state law.

★

NEW YORK CITY has achieved unusual success in integrating Negro families in local projects, according to Frank Crosswaith of the New York City Housing Authority. . . . Not a single one of the seventy-four projects operated by the authority is occupied exclusively by Negroes, he says in the current issue of the NYCHA Bulletin.

★

THE HIRING of three Negro workers by the Long Island RR after a long fight by many organizations against bias on the railroads has inspired Elks here to call an emergency jobs and civil rights conference, on May 16. The group will discuss plans for extending job opportunities for Negroes.

★

CONGRESSMAN Adam Clayton Powell announces that he will have a book out in 30 days giving his "inside" view of the Bandung Asian-African conference. Publishers are Farrar, Strauss, and Cudahy.

★

AN AWARD was presented by the Urban League to Edward Steichen, director of the photography department of the Museum of Modern Art, for the "Family of Man" exhibit which he created. The League called the display "the poem of humankind in the atom age," and declared it embodied perfectly the League's Creed.

NAACP REPORTS PROGRESS AGAINST SCHOOL JIMCROW

DURING THE last year segregation has been abolished peacefully in 500 schools across the country, with a quarter of a million children now attending classes that were formerly segregated, the NAACP reported last week.

The survey, made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was released to mark the first anniversary of the Supreme Court decision last May 17 that segregated schools are unconstitutional.

School desegregation has been initiated in the District of Columbia; the city of Baltimore; in two towns in Arkansas; 29 counties in West Virginia; 30 communities in Missouri; five towns in Delaware; six cities in Kansas, and scattered communities in Arizona and New Mexico.

★

The 250,000 children attending desegregated schools are only a minority of the 9,821,000 white and 2,397,000 Negro children enrolled in schools in segregated areas, the NAACP said. Thus far, the actions taken to mix schools have been voluntary, because the Supreme Court has not yet set any time or given any directions for mixing schools.

The report said that while some instances of resistance to mixing have been widely publicized—as in Milford, Delaware; in Washington and in Baltimore, these incidents were the exception to the rule, and were the result of "outside forces" using the children to express their defiance of the Supreme Court.

The survey found that parochial schools, in a number of southern states, while not subject to the court ruling, had opened their doors to all students. Indians in the southwest have benefitted from the ruling, the NAACP said, and are now attending public schools in New Mexico where they had previously been restricted to reservations.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

• 'Free Claudia Jones Now!'

CLAUDIA JONES, now eligible for parole, should be given her freedom, a delegation of friends and neighbors headed by Paul Robeson told the federal parole board in Washington last Tuesday. Chairman Scovill Richardson and two members of the board listened to the pleas of all fourteen, including Charles Cumberbatch, 70, father of Miss Jones, without interruption and withheld their decision until they can study the transcript of the parole hearings held at Alderson prison.

★

HARRY SACHER, defense attorney for George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg, last week filed with Judge Edward Dimock motions for acquittal of the two Smith Act victims instead of the new trials ordered by the judge.

★

CLARENCE MITCHELL, NAACP Washington director, expressed on behalf of his organization vigorous opposition to Senate confirmation of former Rep. John S. Wood (D-Ga) as a member of the Subversive Activties Control Board. The fact that Wood admits he once applied for membership in the Ku Klux Klan "means he is totally unfit for the high position," Mitchell told the Senate Judiciary committee.

Release Set for 3 Md. Smith Act Prisoners

THREE MARYLAND-District of Columbia Smith Act victims were scheduled to be released from prison on Friday and Sunday. All were to be released after serving three-year sentences, less time off for good behavoir.

Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg of Baltimore, was scheduled to be released Sunday, May 15 from the Federal Women's Prison at Alderson, W. Va. Also to be released Sunday was Roy Wood of Washington, from the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal prison. Due to be released Friday was Maurice Braverman, Baltimore attorney, from the federal prison at Petersburg, Va.

Still in prison, serving longer terms, are George Meyers, at Petersberg and Philip Frankfeld, at Atlanta, Ga.

1 Year After Court Rule, School Bias Hangs On

By AUGUSTA STRONG

IT IS NOW one year since the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, declared that segregated schools for Negro children are contrary to the Constitution of the U. S.

Today, while mixed schools in the 17 Southern states affected by the decision, are by no means a reality, gains have been made in that direction—not spectacular, but solid. The year's developments have proved beyond a doubt that the people of the South will accept the law of the land, and that the violence predicted by the enemies of integration need not occur.

Furthermore, the idea of integrated schools has caught on, North and South, and a vigorous movement against segregated schools in communities outside the South, and against segregated housing that feeds such schools is underway.

★

ONE REASON why less has been accomplished than might have been expected is the year-long delay of the Supreme Court in completing its work on the school cases. Not until April did the court meet to consider how and when schools would be required to mix—and, as yet, no decision has been announced.

Some integration has taken place in public schools of Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia, Texas and the District of Columbia. This is in addition to steps previously taken in many state colleges, where segregation was outlawed by an earlier court decision and in some of the private and parochial schools in the South. More impressive than the total number of mixed classrooms today is the evident spirit to fight and win.

People in the state of Arkansas, for example, were proud last year when theirs became the first former Confederate state to begin school integration. A handful of Negro pupils were taken into the high school at Fayetteville, site of the state university, and into the school at Charleston. Previously, Arkansas had been the first Southern state to open the doors of its university to Negroes, without a court fight. No disorders attended the changeover.

★

THEN when early this spring a bill to thwart integration was introduced into the Arkansas legislature, Negro leaders and liberal whites rallied to secure its defeat. The measure, similar to one recently passed in North Carolina, would have put the assignment of students in the hands of local school officials, and tied up with red tape any opposition.

A lobby of Negro organizations visited legislators, secured the support of a friendly Senator, and eventually had the bill so amended that it was not voted into law.

Missouri, also in an orderly manner moved faster toward integration than any Southern states in St. Louis and Kansas City. High schools in St. Louis have already been integrated, and the remainder of elementary and high schools will open to both groups of pupils in the fall. St. Louis now has seven mixed high schools, two with all Negro enrollment and one all white.

★

IN CONTRAST to this positive action, Missouri school segregation laws remain on the statute books, an attempt by Negro members of the state legeislature to have them repealed met with failure. Members of the state legislature were awaiting final Supreme Court rulings on the enforcement of the school laws, though not enough open opposition could be rallied to oppose the steps taking place.

Another indication of positive trends in the South came when Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee vetoed four bills aimed at defeating school integration. Clement, in explaining his action, declared the bills contrary to the spirit of the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court, and that their passage would result only in rousing racial hatreds.

On the other side of the picture, laws to uphold racial segregation have been enacted during the last year in Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. In most of these states, also in hope of circumventing the Supreme Court, schemes are underfoot to "equalize" Negro schools, with better buildings and higher pay for teachers, more textbooks and other supplies, in order to make "voluntary segregation" acceptable.

★

NEGRO LEADERS, meeting in Atlanta, in March from 305 NAACP branches in these sttaes, however, were optimistic about the defeat of plans to maintain jimcrow schools. Setting September, 1955 as the target date on which they felt integration should begin in their states, these delegates declared:

"We are not alarmed by those state governments which have adopted amendments to state constitutions, and by other methods are seeking to circumvent the Supreme Court's decision . . . these undemocratic and unconstitutional methods will fail."

The NAACP has announced that the May 17 decision has been taken by them to apply equally to schools both in the North as well as in the South, and branches are working toward the elimination of segregated schools in other areas. The Federal courts have before them now a suit against the school board of Hillsboro, Ohio which maintains a separate school one for Negroes. A similar case has been brought before the school board of Englewood, N. J., and even in New York, where mixed schools have long been taken for granted, the NAACP has joined other groups in a study of school discrimination and how it can be uprooted.

★

WORKING with the Negro groups in and outside the South toward integration are numerous labor, church, educational groups, civic organizations and liberal groups. Officially both the AFL and CIO support the May 17 decision. In the last session of the legislature, AFL support took the form of lobbying for the addition of a non-discrimination clause to the Federal aid to schools bill being debated, a position also taken by NAACP as one more means of bringing about integration sooner.

Two Years Ago Schenectady Was a Prosperous Town

By MAX GORDON

SCHENECTADY.

"Sure, there are lots of people out of work around here," the man said. "But even where they're working, they're so scared of what might happen, they just aren't spending." It was the viewpoint of the small businessmen. And it was a small businessman who was giving me the lowdown, a keen observer who had lived here all his life. In direct touch with workers, businessmen and politicians, a guy like that can sometimes tell you what makes a town tick.

"A couple of years ago, this was probably the most prosperous industrial town in the country," he maintained. "GE (General Electric) was going full blast, and so was American Locomotive. . . . Maybe 45,000 workers making pretty good pay steady for 14 or 15 years, two and more in a family working.

"The guys who set up the telephone directories told us there were more telephones per family here than anywhere else in the country. And we were tops, too, in number of cars per family and the number of families owning their own homes."

★

BUT the situation has shifted radically. American Locomotive shrunk in these two years from 8,000 workers to about 850. The plants weren't just shut down. A couple of the big buildings were being torn down, and the company was figuring to start producing something else.

GE had dropped close to 4,000 production workers in the past five quarters, a cut in 20 percent of the production force. Rationalization, decentralization, decline of orders and the beginnings of automation were having their effect.

"You see more 'for sale' signs on homes than I've ever seen before," he remarked. What, more than during the depression of the 30s? "Well, remember there are lots more homes now than then. They were building like mad up to last year. Notice those new big developments on the outskirts of town? They're all over."

He switched to the small businessman.

"Lots of them have been wiped out altogether, and others of us are just hanging on. Take the Waldorf Bakery, set up just about the time the town began to get going 55 years ago. It's been wiped out." He mentioned a few other old, established businesses that had hit the dust.

"Car dealers are merging to keep in business," he declared.

"And the building contractors are waiting around for the season to open. Last year, they had much more than they could handle at this time."

★

"WHAT DO workers do when they're knocked off the job? Well, I've got two relatives who worked in Alco, one a molder for 18 years, the other a welder about 12 years. Both bought homes about five years ago, nice homes, about $18,000 and $19,000. One has now sold, the other is desperately trying.

"One still had unemployment insurance, but he can't live on it. His wife used to be a teacher so she's gone back to get substitute work, while he stays home with the kids.

"The other guy's unemployment insurance has run out. His wife works and he gets odd jobs once in a while.

"Lots of people are moving out. But it's rough when you own your home and can't sell it so easy."

"Workers talk all the time about their fears," he said. "The biggest topic around here is the reports in the papers about how prosperous the country is. . . . B—S—, they all say."

He described the debt situation like this:

"I guess I helped about 30 guys make out their income taxes. The amount they owe is fantastic—to loan companies for debts, mortgages on homes and cars and TV sets. One guy paid as much as $600 interest last year."

About the most thriving business in town, he declared, was an outfit known as the Silver Shield, which services debt payments for steadily employed workers. It works out a system of consolidating all their debts, and pays it out for them on the basis of a regular slice of their weekly pay. This saves them the weekly struggle to determine which to pay first.

"A sign of the times," he remarked.

LATER we talked to a skilled workman who had taken part in designing the first automation process in GE, in Building 85. Sheet steel on rolls goes into the presses, and come out a motor—a small five-horse power one in this case, though the machine can be adjusted to various sizes of small and medium motors.

He figured roughly that one man easily replaces five, and turns out almost three times as much per hour as did the five before. A conservative man, he wouldn't allow that it multiplied man-hour production by more than 10.

It was hard to judge how many Schenectady workers would be cut out, he said, because work done in the Lynn (Mass.) plant and elsewhere was now likely to be transferred to Schenectady. Their small motor plants might suffer shut-downs.

With the conveyor system, piece work has been eliminated in that building, and line is kept speeded to the limit. There is no worker control over production. And so, after sit-downs and other demonstrative actions of the workers in the building, the company big-heartedly came through with a 10 percent increase.

Discussing lay-offs, our skilled mechanic told us that women were down to 14 years seniority in the plant, but for a few exceptional cases where exceptionally skilled women with less seniority than that were still working. For men in production jobs, seniority was down to about 10 years.

He's a top skilled mechanic in the GE system, and one of a crew of about 15 men, who have enormously jacked up production by rationalizing machinery, including development of the automation process in Building 85. Curious, we asked him how much a man in his position makes.

"I gross a little less than $100 a week, take-home runs around $85," he said.

TV Views

By BEN LEVINE

Limburger Lover, Go Far Away

STEVE ALLEN has achieved a virtual monopoly on the late TV screen. Appearing as he does five night a week, with only negligible competition from the weary, dreary late, late shows, he can't be missed, and so I was forced to keep a promise I made to a reader to check up on what he asserted was a harsh and hasty judgment on Mr. Allen.

Since my last review of the Steve Allen show, I am five weeks older and 10 programs wiser, and I must admit, with the reluctance of a recanting witness, that there is nothing better, after 11 p.m., than this rambling variety show.

One of the attractions of Steve Allen's three-hour program is that it is kept wide open for all sorts of people. A farm couple with 13 sons, an octogenarian who takes ice bath, stands on his head and pulls a heavy truck after tying it to his hair; a clown just come from Europe (Yonelli); Otto Harbach, the lyric writer of a bygone generation, who recited one of his songs, "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes"; Lionel Hampden, the Negro musician just back from Isreal, where he had received an award, and Leona Henderson, billed as "the woman with the worst voice in the world," were some of the recent offerings.

The latest excellent feature was a dance rooted in ancient Chinese culture, performed by Sophia Delga, who was dancing in China for three years.

Truly a catalog that makes me humble.

Yet I must grumble.

★

MY PEEVE is about what I feel is a growing Cult of Ugliness in TV singing, and it has nothing specifically to do with the Steve Allen show except that I came to it through three of the interesting items on that show.

The first item was the pearly music that Lionel Hampden created on his xylophone, which he played first for Ed Sullivan on the "Toast of the Town" and later for Steve Allen. It made me think how scarce were such beautiful tones on almost any TV program.

The second item was the presentation of Harbach lyrics like "Who Stole My Heart Away," "Cuddle Up a Little Closer," "She Didn't Say Yes, and She Didn't Say No," which made me nostalgic for the days when such melodies were the rule and not the exception.

The third item was the appearance of Leona Henderson who apparently, having lost what voice she had when she was a George M. Cohan showgirl of so many years ago that it's rude to count, has decided to cash in on the increasing popularity of frankly atrocious singing. She sang "Limburger Lover" and won an ovation for her smelly words and throaty whisper. And in the same ironical, rusty way she sang "Ja, ja, ich bin ein Hep Cat."

★

WHAT GETS ME however, was why the same audience tha laughed and good-naturedly applauded, the unashamed badness of Leona Henderson's voice seem to treat with respect performances that are scarcely better. There was a "Modernette" from Dayton on one Steve Allen hour, a young pretty miss who twisted her pretty mouth into horrible grimaces, made awkward gestures from out her elbows and was treated by Steve with respectful admiration.

I am puzzled, and I wish some reader would clear me up. The same audience that on the "Toast of the Town" applauded a glorious "Alleluja" of Heinrich Schuetz is quite ready to give an ovation to a young man with a whispery monotone whose only claim to the title of singer is that he can keep time. Are there subtleties in this music that I am missing?

At present, I am convinced that it's the story of The Emperor and His Clothes all over again, and that if a little child were to take TV singers and TV audiences to a few classes with that marvelous young Negro musician and teacher, Charity Bailey, Sunday mornings at 10:30, they would calm down and give up this nervous ugliness.

I'm afraid the solution isn't so simple. It probably requires a world at peace. As Shakespeare wrote:

"How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,

"Whose action is no stronger than a flower?"

Publisher, Back on Job, Talks of Stoolies, Books

By DAVID PLATT

ALEXANDER Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, is breathing fresh air and walking the streets again after serving several weeks of a three-year sentence under the Smith Act for the crime of thinking, writing and teaching how to make our country a better place to live in.

Judge Edward F. Dimock ordered his release on bail pending a new trial. The judge granted the defense motion for a new trial on the ground that the informer Harvey Matusow lied when he testified against the publisher.

Trachtenberg, who is past 70 but looks 10 years younger seemed in excellent health and spirits when I came up to his office to find out how it feels to be back on the job.

★

WE SPOKE of books, of Marxist and non-Marxist books banned and burned by vigilantes and "illiterates. Of the persecution and imprisonment of courageous Americans on the perjured words of the informer.

Trachtenberg recalled the words of the poet Milton that you might as well kill a man as kill a book. He spoke of the trial of the books at Foley Square in 1952. Trachtenberg in his final and eloquent courtroom speech referred to the trial as a "St. Bartholomew's massacre" of books in which century-old classics "were emasculated, cut and quartered and were bleeding at all ends."

★

WE SPOKE of the new and very direct threat to the whole field of publishing—the attempt to intimidate printers, binders, pressroom workers, contractors and other production men who handle the mechanics of putting out books.

Recently, the Department of Justice in an attempt to prove there was something sinister and conspiratorial about the publication of Matusow's "False Witness" called 10 printers and binders before a federal grand jury for questioning. None of these men had the slightest connection with the Matusow case.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

They never even saw Matusow. Their business is processing books—any kind of book. But in Brownell's eyes they handled a book containing "dangerous thoughts." That made them accessories to the non-existent crime.

This, said Trachtenberg, was censorship—book-banning at the source. It could lead to bottling up the independent publisher in the printing rooms and binders. Decisions made in editorial rooms could be vetoed from the outside, with government officials with blue pencils standing over every manuscript and deciding what you and I are going to print, read or write.

★

BUT NEW winds are stirring across the land, said the publisher. People are beginning to lift their voices a little. "The great issue of our time is peace and freedom," Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, educator, told a convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors recently. John Steinbeck's blast against the informer system was a heartening thing.

"It is high time the informer was driven out of the political field as he was run out of the economic field," said Trachtenberg, pointing out that the Matusow case is not an isolated affair but an indictment of the whole frameup system.

"Years ago," he emphasized, "big business used informers to smash unions and keep wages low and hours long." Today, the government itself is in that ugly business, but the feeling is growing in the country against government stoolies.

The next step, he said, "is to fight for legislation to outlaw any testimony by informers." This fight can be won, he insisted, just as the fight to outlaw injunctions was won with the passage of the LaGuardia Act.

★

TRACHTENBERG then went into the early history of labor to show how Pinkerton stoolies were used to destroy unions.

"William D. (Big Bill) Haywood, head of the militant Western Federation of Miners, the proud ancestor of the present International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was found guilty and jailed on the perjured testimony of Harry Orchard, a stool."

The brilliant lawyer Clarence Darrow proved on the witness stand that Orchard was a habitual liar. Few believed him then, but today no one disputes the accuracy of the charge.

Trachtenberg noted that the copper barons who tried to destroy Haywood's Federation never let up. "They're still trying to 'get' its militant successor —Mine-Mill."

The noble workmen Sacco and Vanzetti were lynched by the State of Massachusetts on the lying testimony of stoolpigeons. "Is there anyone today who doubts their innocence?" Trachtenberg asked.

Seventy-five years ago, it is well to remember, 10 Irish miners known as the 'Molly Maguires' were sent to gallows with the help of James McPartland, a Pinkerton detective. Their crime was organizing a union. A few years ago a group of Pennsylvania historians made public a report proving conclusively that McPartland's testimony was false and that the men he framed and killed were innocent.

Stoolpigeon testimony also helped send Tom. Mooney to prison for what turned out to be almost the remainder of his life. Are there any today who say that he was guilty?

"The informer was successful in those days because labor was weak and divided," said Trachtenberg. "That was the primary reason why they were used by the big corporations—to keep the unions from growing.

"But the labor movement kept on growing and became stronger despite the informer frameups and the time came when labor was powerful enough to drive them out.

"Now they're back again in a slightly new disguise. They must be driven out of the life of the country and their victims freed and exonerated," the publisher said angrily.

Les Rates This Tops

The 1955 Baseball Almanac. Edited by Hy Turkin. Pocket Books. 35 cents.

AS INFORMATIVE books on our national pastime go, by far the best bargain is the amazing little Almanac edited by Hy Turkin and now out in pocket size for 35 cents. It is the kind of treasure house of ready reference a sports writer likes to have handy while working, the kind that makes him a haughty "expert." Fans, young and old, will find endless interest in its 297 pages. The possessor of this magic little volume can authoritatively settle a lot of arguments.

Among other things, it contains the complete playing rules, current rosters complete with age, height, weight, home towns, etc., the schedules, last year's and all time records of many sorts, diagrams of all the big league ballparks with distances to fences . . . oh, that Polo Grounds! . . . also a brief history of baseball, with a fascinating chronology of rules changes down to the final unchanging and unchangeable game we know (in 1870 it was ruled that nine balls entitled a runner to first base, some break that would have been for poor wild pitcher Rex Barney. It was changed to eight in 1889, seven in 1881, six in 1884, seven in 1885, five in 1887, four in 1889. What a shock to know that four balls were not always a ticket to first base!)

There are brief biographies of every member of the Hall of Fame, tips for youngsters on how to play each position, instructions on how to keep score and well, you can readily see it is worth 35 cents. There is even a listing by cities of the complete membership of the Baseball Writers Association, us "athletes" of the press box!

Here is truly a bargain for fan or even semi-fan. Penny for penny, it must contain the most information of any book on any subject in the whole wide world. With the exception of one magnate-slanted sentence "Both the union and Mexican threats, however, were better answered by a newly-formed player-management committee . . .", it is unreservedly recommended.—L. R.

Witherspoon Comes Clean . . .

A Short Story By Rob F. Hall

THE FOLLOWING are excerpts from a dispatch to the New York Times from Guatemala, dated April 21, 1955:

"A decree expropriating the assets of about 80 former public figures in the two previous left-wing governments was approved last September. . . . The law set a period of six months to show cause why expropriations should not be carried out. . . . Many Communist leaders appear to have few or no assets, according to the official figures. Their financial obligations, on the whole, appear to have been few. These government figures appear to give some credit to the Communist contention that they . . . sought no enrichment while in power. . . . .

"The Communist peasant leader Natizul Aguirre is listed only with a savings account of $1, and no liabilities. Jose Manuel Fortuny, former head of the Communist Party, owned only a $200 share in the Communist daily Tribuna Popular."

* * *

THE SCENE is a smoke-filled room in a luxury hotel in one of the largest cities in the United States. Five overstuffed men were lounging in five overstuffed chairs and a lean young man was sitting straight on the very edge of a straight chair. The lean young man was obviously nervous, and there was tension as well as cigar smoke and whiskey fumes in the air. Even if you hadn't read a newspaper you would know from this scene that down stairs, the hotel lobby would be thronged with newspaper reporters, delegates with big badges announcing the name of their favorite candidate, hired noisemakers and pretty girls handing out Pepsi-Colas with campaign buttons. And that a dozen blocks away sweepers would be cleaning up the civic auditorium in preparation for the final nominating session of the party's convention scheduled for the morrow.

★

THE LARGEST OF the five overstuffed men took a drink from his highball glass, shifted his cigar and directed his words to the lean young man, "Witherspoon," he said, "I guess you know why we've sent for you."

Witherspoon gulped but if he planned to say anything he never got beyond the planning stage.

"We've got to nominate a Governor tomorrow and there are some folks here"—he gestured with his cigar toward another overstuffed gentleman—"who say you are the man the party can agree on."

"Yep," said the second O.S.G, "we've got two hundred grand that says young Witherspoon is the man, chief. A fine, clean cut young man with no trace of scandal about him. An excellent record in the state legislature. An up and coming lawyer. What more do you want!"

"Just a minute," said the chief irritably. "I'm doing the talking. Now, Witherspoon, before we make our decision we've got to know more about you. Personally, I mean. You've got to come clean with us, absolutely clean."

"Sure, chief," said Witherspoon, "I'll tell you everything there is to tell. I was born downstate in Braddock. My mother was a widow and I had to work my way through the state university. After that I taught school for a while. . . ."

"Not that, my boy," said the chief amiably. "We knew all that before we brought you up here. Were you ever in any trouble?"

★

"NOT EXACTLY," began Witherspoon. "But I guess I ought to tell you that in Braddock I was once suspended from school for truancy and . . ."

"Nuts," said the chief. "We know about that. When you worked at that bank, did you steal any money?"

"Oh, no," said Witherspoon, shocked, "not a dime."

"When you were in the legislature, did you take any money from the power company for that vote giving them the franchise. . . ."

"Absolutely not," cried Witherspoon. "I voted for that franchise because I thought they ought to have it. It would benefit the state. . . ."

"And when you were on the Governor's commission on highways, did you get a rake-off on those contracts?"

"Chief, I swear it. I never did," said Witherspoon.

"Tell me, Witherspoon," said the chief gently, "how much money do you have in the bank? What are you worth?"

"Frankly, chief," said Witherspoon, "I'm not in very good shape. That's why I need this job as Governor. I have less than $1,000 in the bank and all I own is my home and a 1952 station wagon."

★

"AND IF you are elected Governor," continued the chief, "would you take advantage of that opportunity to line your pockets a little bit?"

"Heavens forbid," exclaimed Witherspoon. "I was taught by my mother never to steal. I would rather die than to profit personally at the expense of the people."

The chief deliberately removed the cigar from his mouth, leaned back in his overstuffed chair and quaffed deeply of his highball. "There it is, boys, as you can see. He won't do. Either he is a Communist or he's close to it. The substantial people in this state won't have confidence in him."

★

THE OVERSTUFFED friend of Witherspoon roused himself from his chair with difficulty. "Stop, chief, you don't know what you're saying," gasped the O.S.G. "Witherspoon didn't tell you the whole story. His wife is the proprietor of the smoothest insurance racket in this state. Every contractor who laid a foot of paving had to take out insurance with her, or else he did not get the contract. Every contractor who built a school paid into her kitty. She's got a cold million salted away, in her name, of course. Don't think Witherspoon is so stupid as to hold that dough in his own name. Why, man, this boy is rolling in ill-gotten gains."

"Ah, my boy, forgive me," said the chief, going over to Witherspoon and shaking him fervently by the hand. "I did you an injustice. The nomination is yours, my boy, and together we'll carry the ticket to victory in November."

The overstuffed gentlemen raised their glasses in salute. Then they shook hands with Witherspoon and thumped him on the back. "Don't blame the chief, Witherspoon," said one of them, "after all, he has to be careful."

ARCHIE'S MOSCOW LETTER

Mystery of Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov

By ARCHIE JOHNSTONE

MOSCOW

IT IS hard to convince even the most broadminded of Russians, let alone the Voice of Discipline, that, whereas English is English, Russian is just another foreign language, like French or German or Spanish.

The Voice not only voices its denial of this self-evident truth; it goes back to First Causes and alleges that the Almighty was just as likely to have said "Da budyet svet!" as "Let there be light!" which would mean, of course, that the Authorized Version is not the Authorized Version. More than that, shoving chauvinism down my throat, it dares to suggest that in some respects Russian is a richer language than English.

The argument has been going on for years now and bids fair to break the endurance record at present held by the one about; Why must I always set fire to the wastepaper basket with my cigarette ends? The other day, for instance, the Voice planked a Russian magazine down on my desk and told me to Look at that, for example.

That, for example, was a short story with a single-line, single-word start, embellished only with a set of quotation marks, an astonisher (or do you call it startler, strike-em-stiff, bang, or some unprintable print-shop term?) and an accented second syllable, so—

"VanYUSHka!"

—and I was formally informed that that one word gave the readers the following facts: (1) A boy (2) named Ivan (3) aged between 4 and 14 (4) who is up to some mischief (5) is being called (6) by an older person (7) who is half-angry, half-amused with him, and (8) that the story has a setting in the country.

★

I PROTESTED that the word failed to explain whether the boy has a brown-handled pocket-knife, but the knife was dismissed as a red herring, and wasn't it high time I replied to that letter from R. F. (Brooklyn) who was bamboo-something—yes, bamboozled—on this very matter of Russian names?

This R. F. (Brooklyn) always picks the tough ones, but let's get out the family machete and try to hack our way through the bamboo-something.

Let me say here that I wish more people would read the available translations of Soviet novels. I hate to run down my own side, the factual side, of the writing game, but when you read facts about a foreign country you are at the best a visitor and an observer. When you read a Soviet novel, however, you come right in, hang up your hat and become part of the life of the Soviet people; you do and see and feel and love and hate what they do and see and feel and love and hate. Paradox-hunters will note that we are here up against something more paradoxical than the old one about Truth being stranger than Fiction; when a novel conveys the essential truth better than cold facts do, then you can say that Fiction is truer than Fact! (I still prefer the one about the old Scottish minister who began a prayer with, "Paradoxal as it may seem to Thee, O Lord . . .")

Vanyushka (Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov) and his sister Marusya (Marya Ivanovna Ivonova)

. . . to his buddies, IVANICH

. . . to his girl friend, VANNICHKA

One of R. F. (Brooklyn)'s troubles was that for several pages of a Soviet novel he did

(Continued on Page 10)

BOOKS

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT

"The Fifth Amendment Today." By Erwin N. Griswold. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1955. Cloth $2.00, paper 50 cents.

Reviewed by

ELIZABETH LAWSON

DOES SILENCE mean guilt? Does one who has recourse to the Fifth Amendment stand self-convicted?

I have listened recently to a number of radio forums on the subject. On the part of the overwhelming majority of participants, the answer has been yes. A group of students, speaking over Station WQXR, summed up their opinion: "If you have done nothing to be ashamed of, you don't need the Fifth Amendment."

Even some progressives feel, unfortunately, that the Fifth Amendment—the claim of the privilege against self-incrimintaion—is a gimmick, a sleight-of-hand which the accused have justifiably pulled out of the law's bag of tricks.

Such misconceptions, as well as the efforts of reactionaries to outlaw the amendment, make all the more timely this little volume by Erwin N. Griswold, Dean of Harvard Law School. In its 50-cent edition especially, the book "The Fifth Amendment Today" should be widely read by laymen as well as attorneys, for it can be followed easily by those who are untrained in the law.

★

DEAN GRISWOLD begins with a brief history of the struggle for the privilege against self-incrimination, dating from the twelfth century. By the seventeenth century, the principle had become part of the common law summed up in the formula: "No one should be required to accuse himself." The colonists in British America made good use of the privilege. Thus William Bradford, charged with printing the charter of Pennsylvania so the settlers would know their rights, answered the Governor by saying. "Governor, it is an impracticable thing for any man to accuse himself: thou knows it very well."

The Constitutions of about half the original states, adopted during or immediately after the Revolution, incorporated the privilege, and the Federal Constitution could not have been adopted had not the state ratifying conventions been assured that many basic rights of individuals would be protected by amendments. Among the rights which the states specified as needing constitutional protection was that against self-incrimination. This was guaranteed when in 1791 the first ten amendments became law, the Fifth Amendment reading in part: "No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

★

DEAN GRISWOLD shows that the privilege against self-incrimination has been closely linked to the struggle to abolish torture as a method of gaining confession and information. "Neither torture nor the threat of punishment such as imprisonment for contempt," he says, "should be used to compel" the suspected person "to provide the evidence to accuse or to convict himself." In the area of freedom of thought, Dean Griswold declares, the amendment has its greatest significance.

Further, as the book brings out, the Fifth Amendment is of assistance to those who disdain to become informers; once the privilege against self-incrimination is

(Continued on Page 10)

Plight of the Burley Growers

Farming on a Postage Stamp

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON

BURLEY TOBACCO farmers who used to have an allotment of seven-tenths of an acre on which to raise their crop, will be cut by law to six-tenths of an acre this year. For thousands the six-tenths level will mean disaster. This is but the latest attack on the smallest burley farmers.

During the past two years the nine-tenths farmer was "gutted" to seven-tenths, according to Rep. M. G. Burnside of West Virginia. The big farmer was not. And now the small farmer is to be cut from seven-tenths to six-tenths.

"The big burley farmer took a cut of approximately 17 percent" in 1953 and 1954, Burnside said.

★

THE SMALL nine-tenths, farmer, however was cut to seven-tenths, or by 22 percent.

"We can see that in our last cut the small burley producer was hit much harder than the larger producer. There is a differential of almost 5 percent."

Department of Agriculture figures show that 64 percent of all burley growers in the nation farm seven-tenths of an acre or less.

And the department has already warned that it will be necessary to cut acreage another 25 percent next year, or a total cut of 50 percent in the two-year period.

That's what it looks like on the surface.

But something far more serious is involved. If the big farmer is cut 25 percent, his profits will go down. But if the little farmer is cut 25 percent, it means economic ruin and as Rep. Burnside said, "additional families on relief."

★

TAKE the state of Kentucky.

Seventy-nine thousand small farmers with a burley toabcco allotment of seven-tenths of an acre or less each, have 45,000 acres "base acres" of tobacco.

The other 78,000 farmers, ranging from middle to big, have 199,000 acres.

The "more fortunate" small farmers, said Rep. Carl D. Perkins of Kentucky's seventh district, are those who "raise other crops and livestock to supplement their income." But "many have no other income except from their tobacco crop and raise livestock for their own personal use."

"Seven-tenths of an acre today will produce about $450," said Perkins.

In the House those who opposed special consideration for the small farmers made a big noise about the willingness of the bigger farmers to sacrifice and said the small farmers should also be willing to sacrifice.

Rep. Perkins put his finger right through this propaganda balloon.

"It is my considered opinion that most of the noise is the result of an attempt to eliminate the minimum," said Perkins.

The new six-tenths level is the next step in the goal of the big burley growers to use the agricultural crisis as a means of eliminating the small growers.

Thus, in the wake of a deepening agricultural crisis, in which the Eisenhower Administration is determined to cut out all price supports, the acreage curtailment policy is being used to extinguish the smallest farmers.

And the instrument for accomplishing this is to "eliminate the minimum" as Rep. Perkins said, to take the bottom out from under the smallest farmers.

Their very existence demands that these minimums be raised, not extinguished. In this the mountain folk of the Allegheny region, and the small burley growers everywhere, deserve the support of the labor movement.

"OUR PERSONNEL PROBLEMS ARE SOLVED, J.B. I'VE FIRED EVERYONE!"

ARCHIE'S MOSCOW LETTER

(Continued from Page 9)

not realize that a certain Feodor Pavlovich and a certain Dmitrov were (? was) one and the same person. How could one man have two surnames? That's one of the easy ones. Pavlovich isn't a surname; it's a middle name or patronymic; so, usually is any name that rhymes with "rich," or, (shall we say?) ditch. But let us return to little Vanyushka and his brown-handled pocket-knife, and see how it works out.

★

LET US suppose that his full name is Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov. That means for our present purpose (1) that he is John, (2) that his father's first name was also John, and (3) that his family name is Johnson, if you insist on the misspelling. (His sister Mary would be Marya Ivanovna Ivanova.) When young Ivan is in the doghouse he is Vanka; when he is in high favor he is VANyushka (not to be confused with VanYUSHKA which means that he is a nice kid but a bit of a handful). In other states of grace or disgrace he can be, reading from left to right, Vanusha, Vanchik, Vanyunchik, Vanyushinka, Vanyok or even the despised Vanischcha. When he grows up he may be Vannichka to his girl-friend, Vanich to his work-mates (but Ivan Ivanovich to, say, the office staff of the factory), Tovarish Ivanov at Party meetings, Uncle Vannya to all the children who know him by name and plain Uncle to any kid who comes up to him in the street and asks him the time.

That sets me off on another tack. Your correspondent is "Uncle" to every Soviet kid who addresses him, and your correspondent get a tremendous kick out of it even although he knows it is the customary thing.

But maybe these kids have got something that Euclid hasn't got? In Vanyushka's eyes every adult male is a brother of his father; but brothers who are brothers to the same brother are brothers to one another, aren't they? So, for Vanyushka, it's already come for a' that, that man to man warld o'er are brothers now for a' that.

Letters from Readers

For Humanist Writing

EUGENE, Ore.

Dear Editor:

Upon reading Joseph North's column of Jan. 31 in the PW (I'm a little late, as you see), I feel moved to sit down before I clean house and thank him for his writings. His column, I feel, carries a specially warm, wholesome note which we all too often lose sight of in midst of the horrors around us, today.

I had long wished to meet him and was looking forward to his visit here.

Some day, I hope, he will gather his columns together into a book, for I sincerely believe that he, more than any American writer that I am aware of, consistently points the way to a humanistic literature of realism for the U. S. We need such an outlook to balance our efforts in struggling against the warmongers. As a young teacher, I feel deeply the need for this kind of poetic insight into human feelings. His writings, I think, mirror the deepest aspirations of all normal Americans, fettered though they may be by fears of anything "progressive."

When several hundred people of Eugene can sincerely enjoy a concert by that fine humanist and folklorist, Pete Seeger; when the manager of a local radio station refuses to be buffaloed by the American Legion into suppressing a broadcast of "The Investigator," when a Washington CIO local votes unanimously to keep their hall open to meetings of the Pension Union, all these give evidence of the urge for reasonableness. People themselves give the lie to those, who, calling themselves progressives, preach a philosophy of gloom and doom.

E. L.

The Fifth Amendment

(Continued from Page 9)

claimed, the witness may, without possibility of punishment, refrain from naming associates.

What conclusions can one draw from a man's refusal to answer questions by appeal to the Fifth Amendment? "It is sometimes said," states Dean Griswold, "that the privilege may only be rightly claimed if the answer to the incriminating question is 'Yes.' I do not believe that is true." He cites cases to illustrate that, for example, a person never a member of the Communist Party may correctly decline to answer questions about his membership. Once he has answered questions, the word of an informer may convict him falsely. Even if it cannot be proved that he is a Communist, it may be proved that he made a contribution to refugees from Franco fascism. Although there was and is no law making this a crime, he may then lose his friends and his job.

Dean Griswold is particularly sharp in his view that certain committees and subcommittees of Congress have violated the Fifth Amendment when they cite for contempt one who refuses to answer their questions, even though he is not even on trial.

★

ON THE NEGATIVE side, the book contains a certain amount of gratuitous redbaiting; it assumes that the Communist Party believes in sabotage, and in force and violence. Further, it acquiesces in the "ends-and-means" argument, so popular in the persecution of Communists and so completely fallacious. Likewise fallacious is the claim that the Soviet Union gives no protection to the rights of individuals.

A Marxist will also question the author's evaluation of John Adams' defense of the British soldiers on trial after the Boston massacre of 1770. I can no more agree that this was "one of the great episodes in the history of the Ameriman bar" than I could applaud the legal defense today of a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Dean Griswold's opinion on this point is, of course, the somewhat self-consciously "objective" belief—which in actuality is not at all objective—that truth can be "non-partisan" and that the defense of progress and of reaction are one and the same.

Yet these are defects in a basically sound and valuable work—a major contribution to the fight against the advance of fascism.

Dean Griswold's summation should be quoted: "The privilege against self-incrimination embodied in the Fifth Amendment has been a long time with us. It embodies a sound value which we should preserve . . . the privilege against self-incrimination is one of the great landmarks in man's struggle to make himself civilized. . . . I believe the Fifth Amendment is, and has been through this period of crisis, an expression of the moral striving of the community. The Fifth Amendment has been very nearly a lone sure rock in a time of storm."

Words that will live . . .

Documents from American History

HEYWOOD BROUN, founder of the American Newspaper Guild, devoted a number of his popular columns in the New York World to denouncing the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti, who died in the electric chair in Boston in 1927. For his outspokenness on this issue, the World's editors abolished the column, which, under the title "It Seems to Me," had become an institution of American journalism.

Broun here heaps sarcasm and invective upon Judge Webster Thayer, who presided at the trial; and upon the committee of "learned men," President Lowell of Harvard University, who made a special investigation of the case and approved the verdict of guilty.

• • •

WHEN at last Judge Thayer in a tiny voice passed sentence upon Saco and Vanzetti, a woman in the court room said with terror: "It is death condemning life!"

The men in Charlestown Prison are shining spirits, and Vanzetti has spoken with an eloquence not known elsewhere within our time. They are too bright, we shield our eyes and kill them. We are the dead, and in us there is not feeling nor imagination nor the terrible torment of lust for justice. And in the city where we sleep smug gardeners walk to keep the grass above our little houses sleek and cut whatever blade thrusts up a head above its fellows.

"The decision is unbelievably brutal," said the chairman of the Defense Committee, and he was wrong. The thing is worthy to be believed. It has happened. It will happen again, and the shame is wider than that which must rest upon Massachusetts.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller never had any intention in all his investigation but to put a new and higher polish upon the proceedings. The justice of the business was not his concern. He hoped to make it respectable. He called old men from high places to stand behind his chair so that he might seem to speak with all the authority of a high priest or a Pilate.

What more can these immigrants from Italy expect? It is not every prisoner who has a president of Harvard University

HEYWOOD BROUN

throw on the switch for him. And Robert Grant is not only a former judge but one of the most popular dinner guests in Boston. If this is a lynching, at least the fish peddler and his friend the factory hand may take unction to their souls that they will die at the hands of men in dinner coats or academic gowns, according to the conventionalities required by the hour of execution.

Eleven of the 12 who convicted Sacco and Vanzetti are still alive, and Gov. Fuller talked to them. He reports somewhat naively that they all told him that they considered the trial fair. Did he expect them to report, "Why, no, Governor, we brought in a verdict of guilty just out of general depravity?"

By now there has been a long and careful sifting of the evidence in the case. It is ridiculous to say that Sacco and Vanzetti are being railroaded to the chair. The situation is much worse than that. This is a thing done cold-bloodedly and with deliberation. But care and deliberation do not guarantee justice. Even if every venerable college president in the country tottered forward to say "guilty" they could not alter facts. The tragedy of it all lies in the fact that though a Southern mountain man may move more quickly to a dirty deed of violence, his feet are set no more firmly in the path of prejudice than a Lowell ambling sedately to a hanging.

I've said these men have slept, but from now on it is our business to make them toss and turn a little, for a cry should go up from many million voices before the day set for Sacco and Vanzetti to die. We have a right to beat against tight minds with our fists and shout a word into the ears of the old men. We want to know, we will know—why?

Source: "The Collected Edition of Heywood Broun," edited by Haywood Hale Broun, pp. 197-201.

To the Maidens of Hiroshima

(Continued from Page 1)

help was this, according to Cousins: it was "concerned about the political views of the girls and was reluctant to furnish ammunition to some future Congressional investigating committee." Can the sons of Adam sink lower? Has humanity fled the shores where a nation once proudly said it was a haven for the poor and suffering of the world?

Other foundations "expressed sympathy" but notified Cousins that their charters do not provide for "mercy projects." Mercy? Good God, after we killed and maimed and tortured untold thousands and continue to threaten a world with catastrophe, is the treatment of 25 of Japan's tortured children a deed of mercy?

There is a time for mercy and there is a time for justice, for simple sanity, and this is the time. It is an act of sanity if all the lessons are drawn by the anguished presence of these young women, if our people realized the enormity of the national crime. And if we resolved that the bomb shall never again be dropped.

I THINK of sanity, too, when I read of that plane which went the other way: from our shores to Moscow where the ex-GI's who met Ivan at the Elbe flew to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the day that war ended. I think of ordinary sanity when I read the words there of Pfc. Byron L. Shiver, of Lakeland, Fla., who told the Russians that soldiers and other Americans "do not want war."

"One of the main reasons we are here," he said, "is to help create friendship so that our kids won't have to go through what we did." The veteran is the father of two sons.

Following the luncheon one of the Russians leaned over, Shiver said, shook his hand and said, "Brother, I've got four kids, and we're trying to do the same thing."

Yes, grasp Ivan's hand, Shivers, for all of us (Ivan, who did not ask for your fingerprints) and who has repeatedly asked for peace. You are a veteran and you know war.

And you know that peace alone can spare our children the scars of horror the Maidens of Hiroshima bear.

WHAT HAPPENS IN CHICAGO . . .

When the Yankees go to Chicago, the white players go to the Del Prado Hotel and rookie Elston Howard goes off by himself to "Negro lodgings."

When the Cleveland Indians of the same league go to Chicago, they stay at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, as a team of American athletes, together, Larry Doby, Al Smith and Dave Pope along with their teammates.

The Brooklyn Dodgers, who do not patronize any hotel on the big league circuit which would discriminate against Roy Campanella, Jackie Robinson,

Don Newcombe, Sandy Amoros, Jim Gilliam and Joe Black, also patronize the Hilton in Chicago.

Showing that it was a reluctant change indeed for the Yankee moguls when democracy was forced on them by outraged public opinion in New York!

If you think it wrong for an American ballplayer in our national pastime to be sent off to separate lodgings, unable to stay with his teammates in a city like Chicago, and you feel strongly enough about it, you might let the Yankees know how you feel. The owners are Dan Topping and Del Webb and the general manager is George Weiss and their address is 745 Fifth Ave., New York.

FBI Reports Bare Frameup

(Continued from Page 6)

has been turned down by Mr. Austin. Besides peace movement overtures has come from India and other countries. Only U.S. through Wall Street (not the masses of the American people) are pushing this war. The U.S. is being deserted by its allies, notably England, but U.S. imperialism still stands. We Communists jobs are to inform the American people the true meaning of the Korean war. Already many people are crying to bring the boys home, the press, the radio, civic leaders, educators and statesmen and many others are speaking out against the unjust war of the American people on the peoples of Korea, the youth of being drafted for cannon fodder."

★

REMEMBERING that it was on the basis of such reports that the government prepared its case, defense counsel, which includes eleven of Denver's leading lawyers plus Mrs. Mary Kaufman, of New York, had a field day. Fortson had testified that at one meeting a defendant had said the Communists were going to educate and lead the Negroes in order to "liberate them by revolution." His written report on the same meeting, filed Nov. 27, 1950, told the FBI the following was said:

"The Communist Party . . . has a sound platform that will save America. There are many millions who are held back from taking part in this chapter of American history by the Truman terror who is really doing the bidding of the capitalists. But some day their voice will be heard. They will rise. Socialism and the teachings of Karl Marx will live and save our nation."

Mitchell objected to the defense introducing this into the record, claiming that it was merely corroborative of Fortson's testimony.

It was admitted as a defense exhibit after Mrs. Kaufman declared:

"Mr. Mitchell may have heard something about liberating by violent revolution, but I did not."

★

AND AT ANOTHER point in the proceedings, Attorney William V. Hodges, dean of the Denver bar and one-time secretary of the Republican National Committee, who heads the defense, quipped:

"The trouble with this case is that the government is trying to to make a conspiracy out of a mass movement."

Hodges and his co-counsellors in this case have been called by the local press "$100,000 Defense Counsel." They are court-appointed, and it is doubtful if, even with $100,000, the defendants could have retained them. Their strategy in defense of the First Amendment, and in the spirit of Voltaire and the essence of democratic legal philosophy, is the subject of another story.

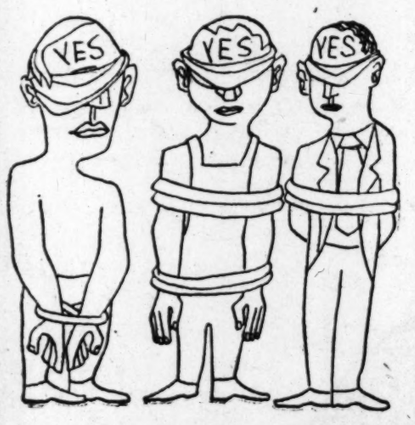
Job Screening

(Continued from Page 4)

in effect, be deprived of their constitutional rights, the testimony showed. The AFL and the CIO spokesmen reported that their experience with the Industrial Security Program now being operated by the Defense Department, convinces them of this.

"This security program," said Harris, "has resulted in depriving substantial numbers of workers of their jobs, and in branding them as disloyal to their country."

The Butler bill would, like the Industrial Security Program, permit a worker to be accused of subversion, on the basis of vague charges not made under oath. He



would be entitled to no hearing, even a preliminary one before being fired. He could not confront and cross-examine the secret informants who made the charges.

★

THE BILL does not even grant the right of appeal, after having deprived the worker of all other constitutional rights. There is no provision for either judicial review or review by a hearing board of the injury inflicted on him.

The rules and regulations to be required under the bill are to be set up by the President. Mason, on behalf of the AFL, spelled out what this could mean.

"It would be possible for the President or his agent to prescribe rules and regulations governing the barring of individuals in defense plants, giving the foreman in the plant or other supervisory officials the responsibility for judging whether a person shall be summarily barred."

As Harris said, the "subversive acts" which the bill allegedly aims to balk are "subject to the gravest kind of distortion."

"There are still some people in this country who regard all unions as 'subversive.' American working men have had much bitter experience with false charges of subversion or sabotage levied against the lawful activities of patriotic labor unions."

Mason, Harris and some of the other labor representatives who spoke attempted to establish their own loyalty by emphasis on their anti-Communist beliefs and records. Joseph Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel for the CIO United Auto Workers, and national chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, went several steps further. He tried to convince Butler at the hearing that the best way to deal with "subversion" and "sabotage" was to have the FBI infiltrate the Communist Party.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

FRIENDS!

EVERY SEASON, it seems, the companies which sponsor the televising and broadcasting of the ballgames insist on a change in the shill for their product. No sooner is the last out of the World Series recorded than the busy bees of the advertising agencies get to work on next year's songs and slogans.

For song sentimentalists this is a real tragedy. Imagine, knowing as the 1954 season ended that no longer would those magnificent melodies "Be Happy Go Lucky," and "Make It Clear, Make It Schaefer," pour in your bedroom window from the courtyard at midnight between the 10th and 11th innings.

The annual slogan changeover is also rough on nice fellows like Connie Desmond, Russ Hodges, Mel Allan et al who have the formidable task of committing the new drool to memory every spring.

It's a little early and I'm not sure I've fully absorbed all the changes yet, but here is a preliminary report:

★

BALLANTINE (that's the Yanks). . . . No more flavor that chill can't kill, no more Barbara Ann Scott whirling over the margarine in your refrigerator, where it used to always be winter. No more low, low calories, and that slim belt line. (Schaefer has given up the reducing slogans too. That pitch has been taken over by the Sugar Companies and Charm Candies).

What the all-winter huddle came up with for Ballantine is "the liveliest taste in town," and when you ask the man for Ballantine "You'll be so-o-o-o-o-O glad you did!"

On the musical side, the Ballantine Beethovens emerged with haggard but triumphant faces, and a production which begins "I dream of Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair" and changes into "She Asked The Man For Ballantine." And needless to say she was so-o-o-o-o-O glad she did!

★

SCHAEFER (THE DODGERS) doesn't seem to have any song to match that masterpiece, a serious weakness. It has ditched all the light and dry stuff and just centers on the repeated insistence that this is REAL beer. It doesn't yet dare go all the way and defiantly proclaim itself a WET beer.

Lucky Strike (also the Dodgers) has a brand new theme, in prose and music. Light up a Lucky, it's LIGHT UP TIME! The boys say it 18 times an inning by actual count and Dorothy Collins sings it in haunting romantic style. ("Darling, they're playing OUR song!")

Every few minutes now it's light up time. What time it is? Is it 3:15? 5:30? 10:25 perhaps? No. They don't tell time that way any more. It's light up time. Light up a Cam . . . . Ooo, what I said.

★

THE GIANTS are Chesterfields, as you know. They used to satisfy, about fourteen times an inning, but the new one is "Put A Smile In Your Smoking." (Will someone explain how anyone can smile with their teeth on edge from hearing the same silly thing said time without end?)

Anyhow who's listening to the Giants any more with the Dodgers going the way they are?

★

THEY PUT the TV announcers on billboard ads now too I notice. One is: "Mel Allen Says Ballantine Has the Liveliest Taste in Town." Mel Allen, needless to say, is a completely objective taster of beers, whose favorable opinion cannot be bought, which makes his appraisal of beer important enough to put up on billboards.

But at least he drinks beer, which I suppose makes his sign easier to take than the one which ends " . . . says Miss Rheingold, 1955." This one features a pretty but extremely standardized young lady with the exact same frozen display of perfectly aligned teeth as Miss Rheingold 1954 and Miss Reingold 1953, not to mention Miss Rheingold 1952. For my dough she looks like a glamorstruck teenager with too much makeup on who would positively reel dizzily on a whiff of anything stronger than Pepsi Cola. "My beer is Rheingold the Dry Beer," says Miss Rheingold, 1955. That's real high level stuff. . . .

There's one more new note being struck—or would you say hammered—on the radio and TV spiels during the ballgame. This is a plug for "your friendly neighborhood tavern," which is presented as a place redolent with warm, natural hospitality and family type conviviality. You are urged to drop in and discover this cherished tradition of friendly cheer. It sounds like a cross between a mellow country estate and a town hall.

"Is that bum still in the saloon? Five hours! Johnny, run right down to the corner and drag your old man out of that X ! !Z saloon."

"Oh no mom, you mean your friendly neighborhood tavern!"

★

AND NEXT opening day, a new crop! Something to live for from year to year, eh?

They really ought to give the poor fans a break and change slogans in mid-season instead. Imagine five more months of Mel Allen cooing "You'll be so-o-o-o-o-O glad you did!"

They say the owners are figuring out a scheme to charge 50 cents a game to home TV viewers. This would be an outrage and a swindle since most people bought the sets in the first place on the promise of seeing sports events. Yet at that I bet there'd be plenty of folks willing to at least CONSIDER a deal for paying 50 cents a game and **no commercials allowed!**

Chiang Bars Peace

TAIPEI, Formosa.—Chiang Kai-shek's premier O. K. Yui said Chiang would never accept a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait.

"We will not stop in our efforts to regain the mainland," he said.

don and daz . . .

When big Don Newcombe of those terrible Dodgers opened their Western trip with a dazzling one-hit shutout of the Cubs in which he pitched to the minimum of 27 batters, it reminded old-time Dodger fans, (at least this one) of another big Dodger righthander—Hall of Fame member Dazzy Vance.

Back in 1924 Daz pitched an almost exactly similar game against the Phils, yielding one early single, the man being wiped off the bases and pitching to 27 batters, the minimum and nobody else ever reaching base. Everybody was saying what a shame to be deprived of a no-hitter and a perfect game—and the next time out Daz pitched himself a no-hitter!

We don't know whether Don will do the same but Vance was 33 at the time and Don is 28. Anyhow, he didn't have to pitch batting practice the next day.

Women Who Made America Great

Gertrude Warwick Is 91

By ELLEN KEELER

A FRAIL little white haired woman greeted me at the door with a firm hand clasp and unwavering eyes. In a voice still vigorous she bade me come in.

It was Gertrude Warwick, pioneer of the Communist Party in California who was to celebrate her 91st birthday May 9.

Born on a dirt farm in Vermont in 1864 she was to become a cog in the wheel which introduced the science of Communism to the United States.

Since her early childhood Gertrude felt outraged at the "unremitting toil it took to exist."

She encountered prejudice in those early days when the French Canadians came across the border to farm in Vermont, they were called "a term of reproach," because they were Catholics in a Protestant community.

★

AT THE AGE of 11 her father brought the family to California. Once again she came face to face with prejudice on the two-week cross-country trip in 1875 on the emigrant train.

She arrived in the Golden West and settled in Alameda County in the midst of what she described as one of the ugliest forms of discrimination —the anti-Chinese movements.

Meanwhile, Gertrude went on to become a public school teacher both in California and Hawaii. Until this day she speaks strongly of the need for more and better schools in California. Her teaching job in Hawaii was in an orphan home for girls once again she was to witness intolerance.

GERTRUDE WARWICK
Drawing by Art Young

Back in California, Gertrude set out to find answers to questions which plagued her. This hunt led her to the Socialist Party.

Very quickly she became a leader in the Socialist Party. As a left-winger she vigorously fought against American involvement in a war which she believed would mean slaughter of American men and only the big monopolies would stand to benefit.

When the Socialist Party got into the hands of the right wing elements, she along with many other including her dearest friend, co-worker and comrade Anita Whitney, Communist Party leader, organized a California branch of the Communist Party of the United States.

★

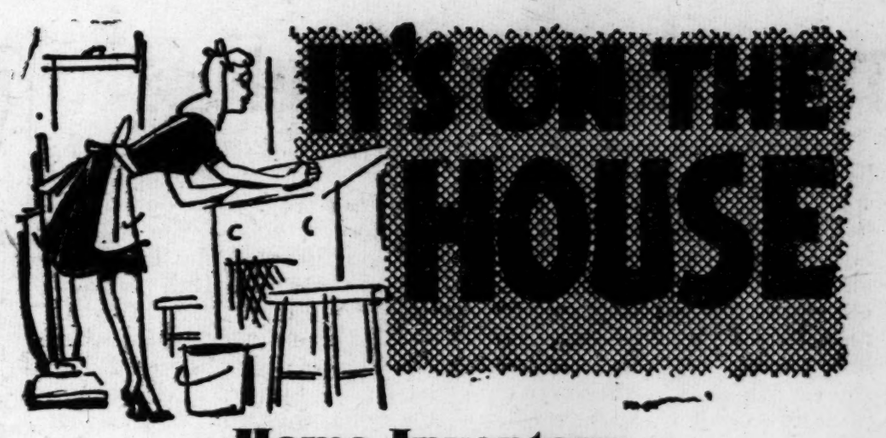
IT WAS in these early years of the Communist movement that Gertrude joined with millions throughout the world, came to the defense of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro Boys and against imprisonment of her dear friend, the late Anita Whitney.

Mainly, Gertrude looks to the future too. She looks to the labor movement to show the American people the way to a fuller life, and the new world that is to come, "because the only alternative is chaos and that the American people will not allow."

"The American people have planned too much for the country that is theirs not to fight to make it the country it should be for all the men and women of good will within its borders," she said.

Despite Gertrude's failing eyesight and increasing age, Californians draw strength from this remarkable woman who still has the ability to speak at mass meetings in a voice that can be heard from any part of a room without the aid of a microphone.

A birthday party is planned for Gertrude which she is eagerly looking forward to. Asked how it felt to be 91 years young. She replied, "I can't realize even after two years that I have hit my 90's."



Home Inventory

By JO LYNNE
By Federated Press

Could you remember everything in your home if it burned down or was robbed? Insurance companies and home management specialists say you probably couldn't, so they recommend that you keep a household inventory in case of trouble.

List one room at a time and where possible give the date or purchase and the cost, especially of valuable articles. If you bought most of your phone furnishings ten or more years ago, their replacement cost will be considerably higher today. Keep the list in a safe place such as a safe deposit box or a fireproof safe.

IMPORTANT PAPERS

Spring cleaning time is a good time to go through desk drawers or other places where important business records or other papers are kept. If you already have a system for keeping important documents, a few hours cleaning out and reorganizing will bring up to date the storage of those you need to keep.

Some discarding once a year is necessary but it pays to be sure you will never need a document before throwing it away. Save duplicate copies of federal income tax returns and attach to it copies of the withholding receipt furnished by employers. Keep all income tax copies at least five years. Stub of social security cards should also be kept in case of loss of the original.

Birth certificates, naturalization papers, marriage, divorce or adoption papers should also be safely stored. Other valuable papers are military service records and those of medical treatment or disability and papers connected with claims.

SPRING PAINTING

Before repainting a surface which has previously been enameled, it is important to dull any excess gloss that may remain, otherwise the new paint will not stick. The gloss can be cut by sanding the surface lightly or by going over it with a solution of washing soda, then rinsing it thoroughly. There are also commercial products on the market for this purpose.

When new wood is to be painted, a primer coat is applied first. Next, all cracks or nailhead marks are filled with putty. The filler should be carefully smoothed and allowed to dry before brushing on the finishing coats.

If the exterior paint of your house has blistered and peeled, don't blame the paint. It is probably due to excess moisture in the house which has worked its way through the walls and condensed in the siding under the paint.

Modern houses are smaller and tighter than the old homes, due to insulation and storm windows which save fuel and increase comfort. Because of this, excess moisture from cooking, laundry and baths is often unable to escape to the outside. Proper ventilation is the answer. A partly open window in the basement or attic and a ventilator fan in the kitchen will help correct this problem.

GARDEN LEFTOVERS

Using leftover flower and vegetable seeds is not always thrifty. If too few will germinate to produce a good crop, using old seeds is not worth the time and effort. The condition of the seed depends considerably on where and how it has been kept. If it has been in a humid, hot place during the summer, it is not likely to be good. Seed stored in a cool, dry place will hold its vigor longer. Bean, beet and tomato seeds generally keep better than celery, lettuce or onion seeds.

Your Health

Disease for Sale—At a Profit

By Federated Press

IF YOU'RE planning to have reindeer for Sunday dinner this week, you needn't worry about the possibility of eating diseased meat.

Not so if chicken is going to be on the bill of fare.

The difference is that reindeer meat is subject to compulsory federal meat inspection, while chicken and other poultry is not! This is one of the shocking facts that has led the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) to launch a drive to close this tremendous breach in the defenses of the health of the American people.

There is no question about the union knowing the score. More than 30,000 members work in the poultry industry, and it's from affidavits of many of these butcher workmen that the union has learned about the situation in the poultry industry. It correctly compares present poultry conditions with the situation in meat packing which shocked and nauseated the American people in 1906 when it was exposed by Upton Sinclair's The Jungle.

The union has summed up the poultry scandal in a pamphlet published under the title, Congress Should Probe Sick and Diseased Poultry. This pamphlet reveals:

1. There is absolutely no compulsory inspection of poultry by the federal government. Only a few states have compulsory inspection.

2. The complicated voluntary inspection system maintained by the Agriculture Dept. more often than not serves as a fraudulent coverup to make the American people think the chicken or turkey on the table is safe.

3. Diseased and decomposed poultry; much of which enters the market, can cause dangerous food poisoning and several diseases, psittacosis (Parrot fever) and Newcastle's disease among them. It also may possibly be responsible for certain types of encephalites, meningitis and tuberculosis - like ailments.

★

THE AGRICULTURE DEPT. maintains a complicated voluntary inspection system, with six different types of inspection. Many poultry processers, in order to get a federal seal on their birds, submit to an inspection which is **restricted to the sanitary conditions of the plant in which the processing is done.** There is absolutely no inspection of the condition of the birds or check as to how they died, therefore no control on diseased birds. Certainly the average consumer cannot be expected to know that the chicken which has an impressive looking government seal on it has merited it under regulations which specifically state:

"The service that is rendered under sanitation process marking is limited to sanitation and, as such, we do not have authority to prohibit a company from packing birds that may be emaciated or show external evidence of disease."

The fact is that only about 20 percent of all poultry on the market has undergone real federal inspection. This compares with 80 percent inspection for other meat cuts.

What kind of chickens do get on the market? The Butcher Workmen provide the answer to this question in affidavits of members. Here's an example of one such affidavit:

"When I was killing chickens I have cut the throats of many chickens that were already dead and stiff. . . . The first time I saw these kind of chickens come along, I did not cut their throats, but supervisors came and told me to cut their throats and let them go through with the good ones. . .

"When clipping gizzards I would see large growths on the entrails . . . the gizzards would be full of worms . . . and would also have some kinds of growths on them. The livers would be almost green at times.

"These diseased livers and gizzards would be taken to the stuffing table and put in a sack and placed back in the chickens."

One of the facts brought out is that the increased sale of cut up chickens increases the danger of diseased meat being passed off on the unsuspecting public, for it is much easier to disguise the poultry when it is sold in this way. The Butcher Workmen are fighting for honest and effective federal inspection. Union members are being instructed not to handle diseased and defective birds.

"ALABAMA BIDS NINETY CENTS AN HOUR—DO I HEAR EIGHTY FIVE FROM MISSISSIPI?"

EASY TO SEW, EASY TO WEAR

Especially nice for warm weather, because it's collarless and brief-sleeved. Pattern No. 8127 comes in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52. Send 35 cents in coin, pattern number and size to Federated Press, 1150 Avenue of the Americas, New York 36, N. Y. The latest issue of our pattern magazine contains dozens more smart, easy to sew styles for all ages. Send 25 cents for your copy of the spring and summer '55 issue.

See Tough Labor Fights

(Continued from Page 2)

and demands for wage increases and the Guaranteed Annual Wage as "socialism." Thus, in the eyes of men like Johnston, the very demands labor is pressing today on the picket line at the bargaining table and in Washington, are "socialism."

The object is to build up the McCarthyite red-baiting spree that is supposedly aimed against only Communists, and direct it against labor as a whole—to "justify" the treatment even of wage demands and minimum wage legislation as something "subversive" to be suppressed by "right-to-work" laws and measures like the newly-enacted Catlin Bill in Wisconsin banning political action by unions.

★

THE ANTI-LABOR offensive the employers are trying to build up is undoubtedly the answer, in part to the developing CIO-AFL merger. There is an apparent effort to take the steam out of united labor's organizing and political action drive before it gets under way. But if our labor leaders suspect this, they aren't doing much about it.

AFL and CIO representatives have had occasion to meet together in the past week on a number of questions—on a constitution for the united labor movement, on joint convention arrangements, on joint action against "communism" in the Vienna May 30 conference of the International Confederation of Trade Unions. But there is no sign that they have considered joint action NOW to put united power behind the current CIO and AFL strikes and the wage demands now on the bargaining table.

13 PUERTO RICANS LOSE APPEAL

NEW YORK, May 10. — The United States Court of Appeals upheld today the conviction of 13 leaders of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party convicted of a seditious conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. Government by violence.

The opinion, written by Judge Jerome N. Frank, said the record showed that the Nationalists have given up hope of achieving Puerto Rican independence through legal political action.

LABOR UNION FILM WINS TOP 'OSCAR'

A documentary movie made by a labor union won first prize at the recent Waldorf-Astoria 'Golden Reel' festival sponsored by the Film Council of America.

The top 'Oscar' for films dealing with Economics and Business were awarded by the Council to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for their movie 'Twenty-four Hours.'

The film describes a day in the life of an Amalgamated business agent.

It beat out some 330 other documentaries which included films made by such big business firms as U.S. Steel and General Motors.

It was chosen above all others in its classification for the "excellent way in which the subject matter was handled, superb acting, technical production and photography."

NATIONAL STANDING

THE POST-CAMPAIGN lag in circulation efforts continued last week, with receipt of some 123 Worker subs and 50 for the Daily Worker. Worker bundle circulation declined a bit, to slightly over the 7,000 mark.

To reach our year-end targets, we need a weekly average of 200 Worker subs and 75 for the Daily Worker. We also need an increase of close to 5,000 in Worker bundle sales, and double the present 1,000 Daily Worker bundle sales.

As during the previous week, results showed some activity in most areas. Illinois continued to lead, with 25 Worker subs and three for the D.W. Chicagoans are still striving to hit the 1,500 Worker sub mark they set for the campaign period. They're 300 short as yet. The Illinois bundle remained static.

Marylanders came along with nine Worker subs and two for the D.W. They're rapidly approaching their yearly target of 250 Worker subs, but still have a lot of plugging to do to reach their D.W. goal. Worker bundle sales likewise remained static last week.

★

OTHER AREAS, outside of New York, came through with one, two or four Worker subs.

New York activity continued at a relatively low level. Altogether, New Yorkers came through with 57 Worker subs and 27 for the Daily Worker. Manhattanites, who set the pace during the circulation campaign, have continued to do so since the campaign ended, accounting for half the state's subs received last week. There was no increase in Worker bundles.

As regards the fund campaign, Jerseyites, Marylanders and New Yorkers came through last week to take us close to the 30 percent mark. Indiana and New Jersey are doing the outstanding jobs, and with New York and Maryland, account for the bulk of the money received so far. Wisconsin, Ohio and Connecticut are above the one-quarter mark.

A thousand dollars received from the New England Freedom of the Press Committee after the table below was prepared brought readers from that area close to the half-way mark and adds $1,000 to the total received.

Most of the other areas have scarcely gotten started, with the campaign-time half over.

Here is how we stand in circulation and funds, as of Tuesday:

State	1955 Wkr. Goal	To Date	1955 D.W. Goal	To Date	Wkr. Bdle. Goal	Last Week	Fund Drive Goal	To Date
Connecticut	400	243	150	93	100	66	$2000	513.15
Colo., N. Mex., Wyom.	25	9	15	8	50	30	500	50
Illinois	2000	1192	375	232	1500	979	6500	65.50
Indiana	125	80	40	17	50	10	1000	714.50
Iowa	20	13	10	3	10		75	7.50
Maryland-D.C.	250	187	200	97	300	190	3000	1157
Michigan	250	181	150	90	1300	900	2500	48
Minn.-Dakotas	300	218	100	54	90	44	2500	212.50
Mo.-Kan. City, K.	75	39	60	26	250	257	1500	130
Mont., Idaho	50	30	15	6			50	11
New England	400	226	185	93	400	257	3500	682.50
New Jersey	900	572	275	196	600	409	5000	3012
Ohio	300	155	125	74	600	420	2000	567
Oklahoma, Ark.	15	7	5	2	50	43	75	
East Penn.	800	546	250	131	600	425	5000	767.50
West Penn.	75	24	50	24	200	160	750	2
South	180	83	110	40	150	117	2000	13
West Virginia	15	5	10	3			50	4
Wisconsin	150	54	75	28	300	226	2000	696
National (outside N.Y.)	6330	3865	2200	1247	6550	4546	$40000	8653.15
N.Y. State	10000	6777	2000	1097	5000	2427	60000	20898.25
Miscellaneous	300	54	350		500	117	500	125.50
Total U.S.A.	16000	10096	4500	2344	12000	7090	$100000	29606.90

Unity Theme Sparks Parleys Of AFL and CIO Meat Unions

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

IN TWO SEPARATE wage and policy conferences, a week and only four city blocks apart, the two giant unions of the packing industry discussed their problems and found they could meet them better as one. Delegates in both meetings discussed automation in the industry and "the awful glare of hydrogen power" on the world scene as reasons for the unity of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.

And then there is the more immediate factor—the coming wage negotiations in the packing industry, with both unions committed to make a major effort this year for an important economic breakthrough in this traditionally low-wage industry.

Some 400 UPWA delegates met this week at the Hamilton Hotel to discuss wage policy, anti-discrimination, women's rights. A similar number of AFL Meat Cutters delegates met the previous week at the Sherman Hotel. It was arranged that the two organizations exchange speakers as a symbol of the growing unity between them.

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the 345,000-member Meat Cutters Union, spoke of one union before the year is out. Including the 150,000-member UPWA, and given the organizing impetus of a joint effort in the non-union sections of the food industry, Gorman set a perspective of 700,000 members.

Ralph Helstein, UPWA president, spoke of unity in terms of union brothers handling the entire processing of meat and many of its by-products "from the livestock pen to the store counter."

★

HE MENTIONED also that this unified organization would even handle the tanning and processing of leather, which is under the jurisdiction of the Fur and Leather Workers, recently amalgamated with the AFL Meat Cutters.

Reviewing the problems of workers as a whole and the special problems in this industry, Helstein declared soberly that "the salvation for workers in both unions rests in a single, unified organization."

Union researchers presented both conferences with facts of ominous trends. A thick economic volume by AFL Meat Cutters Research Director David Dolnick showed the declining number of workers in the industry and the rise in productivity per worker.

The UPWA conference was told that productivity in the packing plants rose by 10 percent in a single year, due mainly to the greater use of mechanization and also to speedup. The big packing plants are introducing electronic smoking of meat, mechanized hide-skinning, automatic bacon slicing and packing, mechanical "pig - to - package" handling of products.

The AFL Meat Cutters have been hurt by other forms of automation, particularly the mechanized meat-cutting, deep-freezing and pre-packaging of meats which have hit hardest at the block butcher.

Leaders of both organizations emphasized that the worker's enemy is not the machine and that these unions do not stand opposed to technological progress. Said Helstein: "We are opposed to automation only to the extent that it is used solely to render further profits and not to advance the social good."

★

AT THE SAME TIME, both unions express little confidence that any social good can come from automation unless the unions fight the greed of the packers and the threat of unemployment.

Longtime economic pace-setter in the packing industry, the UPWA is developing a battle for a 30-hour week without loss in the pay and a number of demands under the heading of "stabilized income." The latter includes a fight against the seasonal aspects of the industry, greater work guarantees, expanded severance pay, vested pensions which can be continued from one employer to the other.

Helstein this week spoke of the merger between the unions necessarily being based on the best traditions of both unions. He stated:

"This merger would be dedicated to the fight for peace and plenty, to the seizure of the power of the atom for constructive purposes, to the fight against discrimination, to a militant struggle to win a steadily rising standard of living for all its members."

It was pointed out that the leaders of both unions have been outspoken champions of peace and of civil liberties. Gorman was lauded here for his contributions over the years to "the principle that the people have the right to say what's on their minds."

Thus, the remaining stumbling blocks to the merger are largely matters of organization, autonomy, democracy. The AFL Meat Cutters is a less democratic union, with conventions every four years with its main membership in smaller locals and smaller plants, with its main subdivisions along trade lines, taking in retail block butchers, packinghouses, poultry, fur and leather, canning and seafood.

The UPWA is a more closely-knit union with a vigorous democratic tradition. The bulk of its membership is in the large packing plants, with additional sections in the sugar industry, in canning and in the fisheries. The UPWA has larger percentages of Negro and women workers, whose special problems have always been a main concern of the union.

Recognizing these and other differences, both unions are confident that a merger is imminent, based on mutual respect and mutual need.

Powell in Secret Report on Bandung; Talks to Spy Chief

WASHINGTON.—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) was invited to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and discuss at a closed session his recent trip to the Bandung Conference.

Powell conferred with State Department officials. He said he told the officials that he learned at the conference that Africa apparently is the next target for Communist exploitation.

The New York Negro House member met with Undersecretary of State Herbert Hoover, Jr. Earlier he had talked to Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

'On Same Planet'

MOSCOW. — Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, said last week, "The basis of all existence is co-exisetnce, because we all live on the same planet."

Khrushchev made the remark at a Czech Embassy reception attended by Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov. The British and French embassies were represented, but not the American.

Farmer-Labor Teamwork Pays Off As House Okays Price Supports

WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION President James G. Patton last week called on the Senate labor committee to approve a bill raising the minimum wage from 75 cents to $1.25 an hour. He said all farm groups should support this demand of labor in return for the backing the trade unions are giving legislation providing for government price supports of farm crops at 90 percent of parity.

Farmer-labor teamwork paid off handsomely in the House showdown on the farm bill a fortnight ago when the Democratic-supported measure, which is vigorously opposed by the Eisenhower administration, passed 206 to 201. For the first time a bloc of labor-backed Democrats from the big cities stood shoulder-to-shoulder with Congressmen from rural districts, and while the margin of victory was small, it was considered as significant. Many believed it heralded the formation of a Congressional farm-labor bloc which could bring headaches to the GOP administration and success to labor's legislative program.

★

AGRICULTURE Secretary Ezra T. Benson, fearful that the farm-labor teamwork may carry the bill to victory in the Senate also, stepped up his drive to defeat the measure. Appearing before the annual Republican women's national conference he appealed for women's support to help "hold the line" against Democratic attacks on the GOP farm program.

Meanwhile, sponsors of the farm bill were disturbed by reports that Senate Democratic leaders had no plans to call up the measure during the present session. Majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) and his colleagues were described as willing to let the matter rest until 1956 when they would use it as a campaign issue.

A similar attitude on the part of the Senate Democratic leadership endangers the chances of getting the new minimum wage adopted this year. Aware of this danger, some labor legislative representatives have called on unions to step up their pressures on Senators to pass the farm bill and get moving on minimum wages.

Fact and Fiction About Automation Problem

(Continued from Page 3)
products by a turn of a screw or a twist, the "integration" or linkup of automatic operations is arranged under the guidance of a control panel of numerous electronic instruments. No human hands touch the product as it travels automatically from one operation to the next.

★

SECOND is the greatly developed use of "feedback" controls, made possible by recent advances in electronics. The most popular illustration of "feedbacks" is the operation of the ordinary gas or oil heat themostat in the home.

The small instrument in a room is set to a desired temperature for night and day, the changes to take effect at certain hours. The mechanism is synchronized with a clock and thermometer. Once set, the instrument and the heater down in the basement need no attention (except for an occasional check or repair).

It automatically "feeds back" information to the heating apparatus via electrical wires and sets the heater into motion automatically when the temperature in the home needs to be pulled up and stops the heater automatically when the desired temperatures is reached.

It is an endless process of automatically "adjusting," "guiding" and "correcting" the machine down in the basement. The thermostat has relieved people of the need to "think" about the heater, or give it routine attention.

We have today the application of an endless variety of "feedback" ideas for the most ingenious methods of automatic controls in numerous fields.

★

THIRD, Brown and Schultz listed the amazing recent development of special purpose calculating machines capable of performing the most complicated mathematical operations and streamlining work that requires great staffs of researchers and clerks. The elementary principle to illustrate those operations is often the punched player piano rolls.

Also, the public is now well acquainted with the punchcard forms for bills, tax payments, etc. The holes, fitted into a machine, spell out all that may be desired for the record. The principle of computing machines has been developed now to a point that vast offices of insurance, mail order, government, bank and like establishments are automated with thousands of clerical workers eliminated.

Space here will not permit a description of the many examples of automation already in operation in auto plants, oil refineries, radio, steel, machinery and other manufacture; in printing (like automatic news transmission directly to an automatic linotype) telephone and even in the building materials field (like the gigantic automatic concrete mixer in Cleveland that pours out ready-mixed material into trucks that take it to the building site.)

Pamphlets of the CIO and the UAW on automation give a description of the three-year-old automated Cleveland engine plant of Ford Motor. It has a 1,500-foot automated line that takes a rough six-cylinder block casting through 500 operations, seldom touched by hand, to a finished form. The result: 154 engine blocks in an hour requiring 41 persons in place of 117.

WHENCE came the main impetus for automation? As Donald P. Campbell of MIT told the CIO conference on automation, in large measure the idea "germinated and came to fruition" during the war economy. The developments of electronics was especially a big factor.

The pressure for a rapid output of war materials in face of declining production manpower in the war days; the outpouring of countless billions by the government for construction of new plants and new production lines at costs no private corporations could afford or risk was really the experimental phase for the private industries now rushing to apply those techniques in every conceivable field to raise profits to new heights.

Significantly, the rush to automation picked up steam when the rush to grab advantage of the "deferred" post-war market began. It was a race to make the most of the lush market. This race was especially stimulated by government writeoffs and other forms of subsidizing private firms. The corporations had billions of government money to "play with."

The race became even more intense when the post-war market spent itself and the ugly head of depression raised itself in 1949 and then in 1953-54. Competition to hog the shrinking market sharpened, like in auto. The more unemployed, the greater the effort to automate and put more out of jobs.

★

AS WILLIAM NEWBURG, vice-president of Chrysler told the Society of Automotive Engineers last January "in the big economic picture, the economics of automation are harsh, but simple; automate or die."

Automation sharpened cut-throat competition; speeded the trend of business failures now highest on record, and business mergers are taking place at an unprecedented rate.

The brunt of the effects of automation and further modernization fall on the shoulders of the workers. Automation experts claim those displaced by the new techniques will find work in new fields, especially in non-productive servicing and distribution of products, and that we're even heading towards a "labor shortage."

But they cannot explain why government statistics show 2,000,000 MORE unemployed than we had in the "best year" 1953 although Federal Reserve Board figures show the economy is now at the level of 1953 before the decline began. Steel production is currently far above a year ago, although 75,000 FEWER workers are employed. The same is even more striking in auto.

★

MANY SKILLS are being wiped out—FOR GOOD. Many of those eliminated by the new Frankenstein have no hope of getting back to the trade they know, or even the same industry. They are victims of something new: not just machines that dispense with muscular power, but monstrous devices that can guide, perceive, calculate, correct and test to a precision no human eye or touch can meet. And the trend is only at an early stage. We don't need to get a comic-book version of automation to comprehend its magniture. The realities are already facing labor with sufficient force to emphasize the threat that hangs over working people.

To point out the threatening consequences of automation does not mean going back to the "Luddites" as those who resorted to machine smashing in the 18th century were called. General Electric and automation advocates in general, try to compare to the Luddites those who express fear of automation or, as the unions, who call for a program to meet the problem. They don't really expect the unions to resort to machine-wrecking, but they seek to impress the people with the concept that it is as useless to try to "disturb" the trend with any kind of a program as it was to smash machines.

★

IRONICALLY, some of the most reactionary minds of America have suddenly begun to style themselves "progressives" and they call the unions "reactionary," for suggesting that some of the benefits of automation should also come down to the workers in the form of shorter hours, guaranteed wages or employment and higher wages. Henry Ford II, who inherited the late "King Henry's" mentality, said before the publishers:

"I, for one, am highly impatient with the reactionary thinking of some union leaders who stand resolutely against progress, who resist the introduction of new machines methods, who seek to preserve obsolete trades and skills, who generally are wedded to the mean and miserly concept of a mature economy that's going nowhere—in short, the advocates of guaranteed annual stagnation."

It need hardly be added here that Ford's main target is Walter Reuther, who once acclaimed him as an "enlightened" employer. Unfortunately, the labor movement is not strong enough or sufficiently determined to insist and enforce the idea that every technological advance MUST also yield benefits to the workers. If it were, Ford would really have something to shout about.

Where are the price-reductions that the automation experts say will inevitably come with the new technique? The statistics on prices and the government's own cost-of-living index that hardly changed in nearly three years, are evidence that it is the monopolists who hog the advantages of automation. The consumer gets nothing.

★

UNITED STATES STEEL with only a 5 percent increase in sales for the first quarter of 1955 compared with 1954, showed a 62 percent increase in net profit for the period. General Motors with a new record of $309 million net for the quarter, 64.7 percent above the same 1954 period, had a sales increase of less than 30 percent for the quarter. So the story runs for General Electric and all the rest of the large corporations, including the most automatized among them.

The real issue in the sharp debate over automation is not whether technological advancement is desirable. Have not the unions welcomed it? The issue is the program labor and allied groups in the population are beginning to develop for prevention of some of the unwanted consequences of automation and for the spread of its benefits to ALL the people. The corporations find a program of labor on automation no more palatable than wage demands.

In the next article we will deal with the developing program by labor on automation.

Automobile Workers Place Stress on Local Demands

(Continued from Page 3)
for the company's benefit.

Chicago Pushes Local Demands

CHICAGO.

By CARL HIRSCH

Five years of pent-up grievances provide the steam which is building up in General Motors plants in this area behind the contract demands of the UAW-CIO.

In addition to the wage increase and guaranteed employment demands, the GM locals here have a long set of local demands which are getting almost equal emphasis.

President Russ William of the GM Electromotive Local 719 stressed the union shop. "We will never relax until it has been nailed down in contract language," he declared.

In the GM locals, there has been a heightening of pressure on management to settle grievance. In addition, steps are being taken to build the union strike fund, consolidate the membership and sign up the holdouts. GM workers are convinced that these and many more steps must be taken in order to show management that they mean business.

★

LOCAL demands were being discussed this week in meetings of the GM Electromotive Local 719, with some 7,000 workers, and the GM Foundry Local 579 in Danville, Illinois, with 2,300 workers.

The Electromotive workers expressed deep concern over such issues as company-paid medical plan, sick benefits and life insurance. Currently, the workers pay half of these plans, amounting to about $8 per month for each worker.

"We want to get rid of these payroll deductions," one worker declared, "I know lots of the men would be ready to go out on strike over this issue alone."

The Danville GM local is seeking to bring wage rates in the plant in line with the foundry scale in effect in the Saginaw, Michigan, area. Similar proposals are to be made by the local on inequities of the skilled trades workers.

★

MARSHALL FOLEY, Local 579 president, said that the union goal is to bring the skilled trades rates in line with Detroit.

GM workers here reported that never before have the locals gone into contract negotiations with such a long list of demands.

"We've been put off for five years on these issues," said a GM shop leader, "We're not going to settle for peanuts."

Working Conditions In Cleveland Shops

CLEVELAND.

THE GM Sparkplug, published as a mimeographed four-page shop newspaper by Communist Auto workers in this city carries reports of working conditions in several plants in its last issue.

CHEVROLET.—Of 44 grievances dealing with discharges and disciplinary layouffs listed in some recent issues of the Local 1005 newspaper, 29 were dropped as having "no merit." And 65 percent of the time, the shop committee agrees with management. On other grievances, the percentage drop is even greater. There is growing discontent over this kind of representation.

FISHER BODY. — A local seniority agreement is being negotiated for the first time. The plant is working six and seven days a week, giving rise to concern over lack of work in the future. Department meetings are being held to answer the questions about GAW and other contract demands and to explain the need for a big strike vote to back these demands.

CADILLAC. — The remaining workers are worried about what will happen when the contract for gun carriers run out. The demand for preferential hiring in current negotiations is of interest to Tank Plant workers, but it will be of little help if the other plants are laying off. A fight for peaceful production and an end to cold war trade restrictions is a needed point on the agenda at Cadillac.

EUCLID FISHER BODY.—Excessive overtime is also a problem especially for repair men who are forced to put in as much as 16 hours a day. At the same time management is running wild with disciplinary action to enforce speedup. . . Local 1054 voted to contribute $100 every three months to the Kohler strikers.

FORD.—Failure to carry a strike vote at Ford Local 1250 was a blow to the hopes for reinstatement of eight workers fired after a recent wildcat against speedup. By contrast, Ford Local 420 at Walton Hills recorded a smashing 2,226 to 150 strike vote over local issues.

Alcoa Local Broke Jimcrow Hiring

LOS ANGELES.

HOW ALCOA UAW Local 808 was able to break the lily-white pattern in the maintenance department of the plant was learned here when a civil rights conference convened.

During this period, reported a UAW member to the civil rights meeting, an opening arose in a particular skill in the maintenance department and a white worker was hired from the outside. A Negro worker with the necessary skill was passed up. The union filed a grievance. Some 89 maintenance workers returned to work after a brief walkout to back their demand. The management to justify their jimcrow policy, forced the Negro worker to take a special test which had not been demanded of anyone before. But the Negro worker passed the special test with flying colors and the company was forced to put him on the skilled job. Local 808 now has plans to wipe out all discrimination in all sections of the plant, the worker reported.

FILM FACTS
About a Country in the News!
Arts • Science • Music • Newsreels
• Authentic • Unusual
• Interesting • Provocative
FILMS ABOUT POLAND
For Schools . . . Clubs . . . Meetings . . . and Television
Available EXCLUSIVELY Through
ASHER FILMS
2017 S Street, Northwest (Box SW)
Washington 9, D.C. • DEcatur 2-300
Write NOW for FREE Catalog!

SALE NOW GOING ON
20 to 80% Discount on All Books
(Except price-protected books)
JUST A FEW OF OUR VALUES:

Burning Valley, by Phillip Bonosky,	Reg. $2.75,	Now $1.19
Mother by Maxim Gorky,	Reg. $2.50,	Now $1.50
Ten Classics of Marxism	Reg. $3.25,	Now $1.50
A Lantern for Jeremy, by V. J. Jerome	Reg. $2.50,	Now .98
Art & Society, by S. Finkelstein	Reg. $2.75,	Now .69
The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti, by H. Fast	Reg. $3.00,	Now .98
Situation in Biological Sciences, by T. D. Lysenko	Reg. $5.00,	Now $1.29
Culture and the People, by Maxim Gorky	Reg. $2.00,	Now .59

at the
WORKERS BOOKSHOP
50 EAST 13th STREET
New York City AL 4-6953
Open daily from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Saturday to 6 P.M.

Selected TV and Movie Guide

TV

Saturday, May 14

Junior Sports Session (2) 8:30 a.m.
On the Carousel (2) 9 a.m.
College Press Conference (7) 11:30. Adam Clayton Powell
Big Top Circus (2) Noon
Baseball: Yankees vs. Detroit (11) 1:55
Man of the Year (4) Matthew Brady-photographer
Racing (7) 4:15
Six O'Clock Report (2) 6
News. Sports (13) 7 & 7:15
Movie: Topper Takes Trip (11) 7:30. 1940 movie
Jackie Gleason (2) 8
Imogene Coca (4) 9
Jimmy Durante – George Jessel (4) 9:30
Movie: Brewster's Millions (11) 9:30
George Gobel (4) 10
Damon Runyon Theatre (2) 10:30
Your Hit Parade (4) 10:30
News, sports (2) 11
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 11

TV

Sunday, May 15

Charity Bailey Show (4) 10
Camera Three (2) 11:30. First of series on Civil War
Youth Wants to Know (4) 12:30
Learn to Draw (11) 12:30
Baseball: Yankees - Kansas City (11) 1:55. Doubleheader
Movie: Jamaica Inn (7) 2:15. Charles Laughton
NBC Opera Theatre: Cian-Carlo Menotti's The Saint of Bleecker Street (4) 3:30
Now And Then–Dr. Frank Baxter (2) 4
Hallmark Hall of Fame (4) 5. Damon & Pythias
Adventure–Museum of Natural History (2) 5:30
Sunday Lucy Show (2) 6. Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz
Meet the Press (4) 6
You Are There (2) 6:30. Dewey's Victory at Manila
Foreign Press Report (13) 6:30
Lassie (2) 7
You Asked For It (7) 7
Private Secretary – Ann Sothern (2) 7:30
Mister Peepers (4) 7:30
Toast of the Town (2) 8
Colgate Comedy Hour (4) 8
Eisenhower's News Conference–repeat (7) 8:30
Play: Man With A Vengeance (2) 9
Spanish Show (13) 9:30
March of Medicine (4) 10
Movie: Story of GI Joe (5) 10
Sunday News Special (2) 11

RADIO

Saturday, May 14

News, WABC, WCBS Noon
Baseball: Yankees-Detroit WINS 1:55
Baseball: Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25
Baseball: Dodgers vs. Cincinnati WMGM 2:25
Racing–Metropolitan Handicap WABC 4:15
Hi Fi at Five WRCA 5
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Scoreboard, Joe Foss WCBS 6:55
Gunsmoke–western WCBS 8
Conversation WRCA 8
Boston Pops Concert WRCA 8:30
All Star Parade of Bands WRCA 9

RADIO

Sunday, May 15

As We See It–AFL series WABC Noon
Phila. Orchestra. Byron Janis–pianist
Anthology–poetry WRCA 1
Moussorgsky's Boris Goudonoff with Bulgarian basso Boris Christoff WOR 1:30
World Affairs Report WCBS 1:45
Baseball: Yankees-Kansas City–doubleheader, WINS 1:55
Baseball: Giants-Chicago WMCA 2:25. In Chicago
Baseball: Dodgers - Cincinnati WMGM 2:25. In Cincinnati
NY Philharmonic. Shostakovich's Symphony No. 10 WCBS 2:30
Rin Tin Tin WOR 5
News WABC 6
Jack Benny Show WCBS 7
Biographies in Sound WRCA 7
Our Miss Brooks WCBS 8
Minus One – Science Fiction WRCA 8
Sherlock Holmes–John Gielgud, Ralph Richardson WRCA 9
Elmer Davis, news WABC 10:15
Meet the Press WRCA 10:30

MOVIES

Marty, Suton

SCALES RELEASED ON BAIL

SCALES

WASHINGTON.

CHIEF JUSTICE Earl Warren of the U.S. Supreme Court on Thursday ordered the release of Junius Scales on $35,000 bail, thereby overruling trial judge Albert V. Bryan and Circuit Judge Armistead Dobie who had previously refused to grant bail. The Justice Department had demanded Scales continued imprisonment pending appeal of his conviction on April 22 under the membership section of the Smith Act.

His attorney David Rein immediately informed Mrs. A. M. Scales, the defendant's mother, who announced she was prepared to post the bond. Since the trial, the young Communist leader has been held in Forsyth county jail in Winston-Salem, N.C.

Hiroshima (Japanese). Opens Tuesday at Baronet
One Summer of Happiness (Swedish) Little Carnegie
Gate of Hell (Japanese) 50th St. Guild
Game of Love (French) Art
Chaplin Festival, 55th St. Interrupted Melody, Music Hall
Camille, Gramercy, 8th St. Playhouse and Beekman. Starts Sun.
Wuthering Heights (revival) Plaza. Laurence Olivier
Bread Love & Dreams (Italian), Translux 72nd St. Sun.
Alexander Nevsky (Eisenstein) & Anna Cross (Chekhov) revivals Stanley
An Inspector Calls (British) Symphony

DRAMA

Phoenix '55, Phoenix Theatre
South Pacific, City Center
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St Theatre
Bus Stop, Music Box
Finian's Rainbow, Hudson Guild Community House, 436 W. 27 St. Fri-Sat. only
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
Billy Budd, Rooftop Theatre
Patience by Gilbert & Sullivan, St. John's Theatre, 224 Waverly Pl.
Petrified Forest, Equity Library Theatre, 331 E. 70. Sat-Sun.
Shakespeare Repertory, Jan Hus Auditorium
The Soreerer & Trial by Jury–Gilbert & Sullivan, Xavier Theatre, 40 W. 16
Theatre of the Far East, Henry St. Playhouse–Sat. Dance dramas of Japan, China, etc.
Dance Festival, ANTA Theatre, 245 W. 52. Through May 21
Amato Opera Theatre, Fri-Sat-Sun. evenings. La Traviata. GR 7-2844 for reservations.

MUSIC

Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus in Yuri Suhl's Ballad of Asher Levy, Town Hall, Saturday night.

FOR CHILDREN

Bronx Children's Zoo, daily 10 a.m. to 4:30
Brooklyn Children's Museum, daily 10 to 5; Sundays 1-5
Gilbert Hall of Science, daily except Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays at Three, Henry St. Playhouse, Aesop's Fable of the Donkey–Sat. 3 p.m.

SPORTS

Yankees-Detroit, Sat. 1:55; Yankees - Kansas City Doubleheader, Sun. 1:55. Yankee Stadium

coming soon!

LABOR PRESS PICNIC

At Camp Midvale

Sunday, June 12—*all day*

A Family Outing . . .
For Mother, Dad, and Children . . .
Delicious Food, Fun, Sports, and all . . .

Tickets NOW AVAILABLE at—
All Local Freedom of the Press Clubs

FREE OFFER

***Steve Nelson's* gripping new book, "*The 13th Juror*," will be given FREE with every Daily Worker or combination subscription, at the regular price of $12 for the Daily Worker or $13 for the combination (Worker and D.W.). This applies to those who will be getting a subscription for the first time, as well as those who renew their sub NOW.**

***Nelson's book, just published*, is one of seven that can be chosen to go along with a sub. The others include Harvey Matusow's "*False Witness*" Meridel LeSeuer's "*Crusaders*"; Walter Lowenfels "*Sonnets to Liberty*"; Howard Fast's "*Freedom Road*" and "*Last Frontier*" (two of his finest works); and Virginia Gardner's "*Rosenberg Story*."**

***Meridel LeSeuer's "Crusaders,"* also just off the press, is a fine story of her parents, pioneer Socialists and farmer-labor organizers of the midwest. Written in her usual beautiful style, it gives a vast insight into the great political independence movements of the past half-century.**

Lowenfels's sonnets, published a few weeks ago, have been acclaimed as among the finest poetry turned out by a contemporary American. Lowenfels is a Philadelphia Smith Act defendant.

The others on the list are too well-known to need further description.

Use special blank —

FREE PREMIUM OFFER!
With Daily Worker Sub!

☐ Daily Worker — $12
☐ Combination (Worker and Daily Worker) — $13

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY & STATE _____

☐ Daily Worker Renewal ☐ Daily Worker New Sub

Worker subscriber? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Check the book you want FREE, with your sub!
☐ Steve Nelson's "The 13th Juror"
☐ Harvey Matusow's "False Witness
☐ Walter Lowenfels' "Sonnets to Liberty"
☐ Meridel LeSueur's "Crusaders"
☐ Howard Fast's "Freedom Road"
☐ Howard Fast's "Last Frontier"
☐ Virginia Gardner's "Rosenberg Story"

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO RENT

4 ROOMS furnished, without steam. Gas heater, frigidaire. Write Box 100, The Worker.

FOR SALE

WARM WEATHER SPEC.	LIST	NET
Port. Radio	$28.05	$17.95
12" Window Fan	44.50	19.95
Port. Ice Chest	17.98	12.95

Standard Brand Dist.
143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819
One hour free parking or 2 tokens.

SERVICES

(Painting)

INTERIOR, exterior work. Houses our specialty. Beauty and durability. Jack Rosen—GI 8-7601.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

VET will move, pack, store, anytime (eves, Sundays) anyplace, local, country panel vans. Call Charlie, CH 3-3786.

WE'RE 2 BLOCKS OFF TIMES SQ.

Yugoslav-American Home

our excellent building open for

Bookings

for conferences, rehearsals, plays, movies, dances, banquets, meetings and wedding receptions

405 WEST 41st ST.
LO 4-8356

Swedish Danish Inspired **CHAIR**

With 2 reversible innerspring cushions. Wide choice of fabrics and wood finishes.

YOU SAVE $60

$39.95 Usually $99

Foam rubber cushions $56.95

PRICE INCLUDES DECORATOR FABRICS

Budget Terms Free Parking
169 E. 33d St., N. Y. 16
(Between Lex. & 3rd Avs.)
MU 5-7892 • MU 5-5199
Open eves. & Sat. to 6. Thurs. to 9

Artistic Modern FURNITURE

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
near 3rd Ave. 13 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Hi-Fidelity Radio Phonographs
Vector Laboratories
217 Third Avenue • GR 3-7686
New York 3, N.Y.
Sales • Installation • Service

RESORTS

DELIGHTFUL family resort, private lake, swimming, boating, fishing, sports, music, counselor service. June $35, July $40—children $20-$25. Decoration Day week-end, 3 full days $20. Pine Lake Lodge, Kenoza Lake, N.Y. Call Manya Hamburger, Jeffersonville 212R. City: BE 2-4754.

Camp Midvale
Midvale, N.J., TErhune 5-2169
Cooperative, interracial camp
RESERVE FOR GALA DECORATION DAY WEEK-END
Entertainment by Leon Bibb and others
All Sports • Dancing • Good Food
New Family Rooms
Full week-end only $17

MONUMENTS
WEISS MONUMENTAL WORKS
1410 WASHINGTON AVE.
Cor. 170th St., Bronx 56, N.Y.
Tel. JErome 7-6042

It Wasn't Frank Santana's Mother Who Failed

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE INDICTMENT by a Bronx County grand jury of Frank Santana, 17-year-old Puerto Rican youth, on a first degree murder charge for the senseless slaying of 15-year-old William Blankenship Jr. has raised a whole series of questions on the problem of the rising rate of juvenile delinquency.

Bronx District Attorney Daniel V. Sullivan is demanding young Frank be marched to the electric chair and has recommended police move in on the youth of the city with "whacks from a nightstick."

This, however, was not the opinion of William Blankenship Sr., grieving father of the slain boy, nor Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein, nor Mayor Wagner, nor the Teachers Union and other responsible civic groups.

★

"THE FAULT is not with these kids," said Blankenship. "The fault is with their parents. We worship the wrong things. There's little moral integrity around."

He called on citizens to unite to find a "proper approach" to the problem.

Meanwhile, Mayor Wagner rejected prison and the "use of the nightstick" for the city's youth and called on the Board of Estimate to approve the Epstein $3,410,513 10-point program as an immediate step to meet the problem of youth crime.

Among the "noteworthy proposals" in the Epstein program, the Labor Youth League declared, were those calling for use of public housing facilities for recreational centers, expansion of remedial reading programs and the schools, expansion of activities of the New York Youth Board, and advancement of a program for obtaining part - time jobs for high school students.

★

"WHILE the general direction of the Mayor's program is to be welcomed, it is far from sufficient," stated the LYL. "This is graphically illustrated by the sum proposed for the program which amounts to three and a half million dollars to be spent over a three year period. Yet Deputy Mayor Epstein has indicated that a real tackling of the problem would require in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 a year."

The LYL stated the Mayor's program failed to propose steps to end the "widespread discriminatory practices in schools and by police against Negro and Puerto Rican youth, which is one of the main elements of the problem confronting our city youth."

The youth organizations urged the Board of Estimate, and City Council to call public hearings on the Mayor's program.

Rose Russell, legislative director of the Teachers Union, said the Epstein report offered the "most constructive analysis and hopeful program of anything we have seen."

★

BUT, she said, that Epstein and the Mayor passed over "very lightly" the staff and school problems of areas where youth delinquency was growing.

Frank Santana was a problem boy in school. Principal Arthur of the Harren High School told how Frank was spending his fourth year in the first year class.

He was an undernourished boy from a broken home and was tryink to become a prize-fighter in the Police Athletic League. But he could never make the required weight of 126 pounds and David Boney, PAL boxing coach, rated him as "just fair."

Frank apparently got little aid from his teachers. They marked him "dull," declared him a "failure" and let it go at that. So Frank played hookey and got into trouble. He read comic books and posed as a tough guy, calling himself "Tarzan."

His widowed mother, Mrs. Adelina Santana, a sick former needle trades worker living on a welfare relief pittance, told how she received a number of letters threatening her life and the lives of her two other children, Jose, 15, and Vincente, 7.

"Where did I fail?" she asked. "I don't eat. I can't sleep. I am suffering. I am suffering for the father of the boy who was killed, because I am a mother.'

The mother, in this case, did not fail. There is evidence she did everything she could for her children. It was the community which failed Mrs. Santana and her son Frank.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL meeting of the Mississippi Regional Council met last week with 12,000 in attendance, at Mound Bayou, all-Negro town. Congressman Charles Diggs of Michigan was among many speakers who discussed democracy in the South and the Supreme Court decision on jim-crow schools.

about n. y.

by michael singer

hot politics in anti-mccarran rally

THE SCHEDULED Carnegie Hall rally to protest the McCarran-Walter Act and ouster of Edward Corsi from the State Department Immigration post looms as one of the most important anti-McCarthyite developments of recent years. Supporting the June 9 meeting are more than a score of organizations which have united to fight the McCarran law—and state and city political leaders of both major parties are very much aware of the tremendous electoral import of the forthcoming event.

Sen. Herbert Lehman, Mayor Wagner, Corsi and possibly National Committeeman Carmine G. DeSapio are likely speakers; and the groups backing the rally include Democratic and Republican clubs, trade unions, veteran groups and Italian-American, Jewish and women's organizations.

★

THE ONE-DAY fact-finding study by the Joint Legislative Committee on Industrial and Labor Conditions in New York City on May 25 should result in information leading to a broad and thorough investigation of crooked hiring practices of Puerto Rican, Negro and Virgin Island women in New York State.

The hearing will seek data on employment agencies which "hire" migrant labor for domestic work in suburban and upstate areas but which actually engage "import" practices. Eugene Du Flocq, counsel of the Committee, is amassing information on the problem and he invites workers who have been victimized by licensed or unlicensed job agencies as domestic workers to communicate with his office at 12 E. 41 St.

★

UNDERPAID CITY hospital workers face a new and especially cruel wage slash next July 1 when the administration puts into effect its laundry and meal charges. Whatever salary boosts were promised in the forthcoming Career and Pay Plan for city employes will be wiped out by this edict that applies to nurses, dietary workers, housekeeping workers, laundry workers, cooks, butchers, bakers, barbers and virtually all but the professional medical staffs.

The Department of Personnel dug up a new word to identify this wage-slash policy: "Perquisite." City officials can't explain its meaning but whatever it is, hospital employes hate it.

★

CITY HALL SCENE: With parking space in downtown Manhattan almost utopian, car owners are showing unique examples of ingenuity. Last week a driver wheeled his fancy Oldsmobile right onto the sidewalk on the Bridge side of City Hall, drove it into an exclusive park lane used by workers and engineers now revamping the building, lugged a wooden gate to the spot to keep out other cars, and strode off to a sumptuous lunch at Longchamps. And a half dozen cops stood by thinking he was a VIP ,or at least a friend of a friend of a friend of some important politician. Talk about free-wheeling!

★

A DEPARTMENT of Parks release to Room 9 last week was headed: "No Discrimination Against Adults at Coney Island Fishing Contest." It looked like one of the few democratic-minded edicts put out by that departmental czar, Robert Moses, until we read further. Here's the next paragraph: "Complaints of discrimination against adults in the Coney Island Fishing Contest last year, when souvernir fishing caps were distributed to junior contestants under 16 years of age, have led the sponsor of the contest, Nathan's of Coney Island, to order caps this year for all competitors."

Maybe Moses won't press for salary increases to his employes but he'll let them wear caps if they want to fish for minnows. How much can you expect of him anyway?

★

A FEW YEARS back the Daily Worker ran a series of articles—ten in all—warning of the vast dislocation of working class and middle-income tenants under the Title I housing plan engineered by City Construction Co-ordinator Robert Moses. We couldn't get any on-the-record comment from city officials at that time despite many private expressions of support. But the general reaction from the politicos at that time was that it was a politically inspired" series designed for propaganda.

Last week City Councilman Earl Brown told a newsman that the Board of Estimate's approval of six more Title I developments "make it absolute necessary that we take a hard look at tenant relocation problems." He has introduced a resolution —buried in committee—charging Title I advocates with "callous disregard of properly relocating tenants" and that families in areas scheduled for replacement by swank, high-rent houses are being "intimidated and harassed."

"LIFT EVERY VOICE"— tribute to

America's People's Artists

. . . whose works and talents are dedicated to world peace, civil rights and dignity of man . . .

An Evening of Continuous Entertainment

Script specially written for occasion
Charles Chaplin Comedy Film
Film scenes from "The Roosevelt Story"

• CAST •

KAREN MORLEY • EARL ROBINSON • WILL GEER
LEON BIBB • SYLVIA KAHN • LOUISE DeCORMIER
BOB DeCORMIER • HERMAN AUTREY JAZZ TRIO
THE JEWISH YOUNG FOLK SINGERS

•

Greetings from International Cultural Workers

WED. EVE 8:00 P.M. MAY 25th

Manhattan Center

34th Street and 8th Avenue

Tickets Available at All ALP Clubs

Admission $1.00 in Advance • At Door $1.50

Sponsored by: American Labor Party, Bronx County
683 Allerton Ave., OL 5-9917

Theatre Concert of Jewish Culture

featuring

Howard Da Silva, Sarah Cunningham, Ossie Davis, Lucille Blackton, Gilbert Green, Louise and Robert De Cormier, The Amir Dance Group and the Jewish Young Folk Singers

Tonight! (Sunday) 8 P.M. PALM GARDENS 306 W. 52 St.

Tickets: $2.30 & $1.50 (tax incl.) • Box Office open at 7 pm

Bog & Louise DeCormier
Karen Morley
Pete Seeger
The Unravellers
Inter-American Folklore Gr.
Others

"Spring Fever"

HOOTENANNY

sat., may 14, 8:30 p.m.
the pythian — 135 w. 70 st.

$1.25 adv. (reserved) at bookshops, People's Artists, 124 W. 21 (WA 9-3907), $1.50 at door.

Fourth Annual Concert

JEWISH YOUNG FOLKSINGERS

SATURDAY, MAY 21 — 8:30 P.M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC Featuring

CONCERT VERSION OF "SANDHOG"

Guest Artists: Pete Seeger, Leon Bibb, Earl Robinson, Waldo Salt, Louise DeCormier • Tickets: $1.15, $1.80, $2.50

RESERVE!

Thursday, June 16
8 P.M.

MORTON SOBELL MEETING

In Memory of the ROSENBERGS

New York City

Garment Labor Committee
invites you to hear

WM. L. PATTERSON

OUTSTANDING NEGRO LEADER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18
6:30 P.M. • Subs. 49c
Malin Studio
225 W. 46th St., N.Y.

Now Playing

Eisenstein's Masterpiece

"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"

Music by Prokofieff

Complete — Unexpurgated

and

Anton Chekhov's

"THE ANNA CROSS"

Stanley Theatre

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

PREMIERE—New Musical work at Tercentenary celebration. "Ballad of Osser Levi," story of 1st Jewish American Citizen and Civil Rights Fighter, sung by Jewish Philharmonic Chorus. Conductor, Eugene Malek. Sat. eve, 8 p.m., May 14 in Town Hall. Tickets at 189 2d Ave., 2d floor. Variety of music plus soloists and narrator. Tickets: $1.20 to $2.40.

J.Y.F. DRAMA and Dance Groups present cultural program at pre-concert social and reunion. Sat. eve, 8:30 p.m. Contr. 75c, 11 W. 18 St.

YOU RAVED about our last Jazz Nite. Come again and enjoy an outstanding collection of hi-fi records. Dancing afterwards. Refreshments. ALP club, 3410 Broadway, Rm. 201, cor. 138 St. Sat. 8:30 p.m. Contr. 50c.

HOOTENANNY Tonight Pythian. Hootenanny Tonight Pythian. Hootenanny Tonight Pythian. Hootenanny Tonight Pythian. Hootenanny Tonight Pythian. Hootenanny Tonight Pythian.

MATUSOW EXPOSE! Get the facts from one who saw. . . . Hear Harry Raymond, who covered the hearing before Judge Dimock when Harvey Matusow was questioned. A sensational drama of news and revelations! Hear the facts about Dave Brown's admissions; about Matt Cvetic in a mental institution. Sat., May 14, 7:30 p.m. at Polonia Club, 219 2d Ave., N.Y. Admission Free.

SUNDAY

Brooklyn

A COMPLETE home-made meal will be served at 3109 Surf Ave., Coney Island, on Sun. aftrenoon, between 1 and 4 p.m.